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NEWTON MAPS AS MATINGS OF CUBIC POLYNOMIALS

MAGNUS ASPENBERG AND PASCALE ROESCH

ABSTRACT. In this paper we prove existence and uniqueness of matings of a large class of renormalizable cubic polynomials with one fixed critical point and the other cubic polynomial having two fixed critical points. The resulting mating is a Newton map. Our result is the first part towards a conjecture by Tan Lei, stating that all (cubic) Newton maps can be described as matings or captures.

1. INTRODUCTION

The notion of *matings* was introduced in [Do1] as a way to partially parameterize the space of rational maps of a degree $d \geq 2$ with pairs of polynomials of the same degree d . Roughly speaking, the construction is to glue the (supposedly locally connected) filled Julia sets K_1 and K_2 of a pair of polynomials f_1 and f_2 along their boundaries in reverse order. If no topological obstructions occur the resulting set is homeomorphic to the sphere, where f_1 and f_2 induces a new map $f_1 \uplus_F f_2$ from the sphere to itself. This map would then be the (topological) mating of f_1 and f_2 . If one can turn this map into a rational map with a homeomorphic change of variables, then we speak of a conformal mating of f_1 and f_2 . The precise definitions follow.

Our paper is, to a large part, motivated by such a description of rational maps of degree 3 and a paper by Tan Lei [Ta1], where she studied cubic Newton maps. Cubic Newton maps are maps of the form

$$N(z) = z - \frac{P(z)}{P'(z)},$$

where P is a cubic polynomial. In [Ta1] Tan Lei gave a full description of post-critically finite Newton maps of degree 3 in terms of matings and captures. In the same paper she conjectured that the set of all cubic Newton maps can be completely described in terms of matings and captures. Our paper answers her conjecture for a large class of maps which are neither post-critically finite nor hyperbolic, namely when the map admits a *quadratic-like* restriction around its free critical point, hence is *renormalizable*.

The study of the remaining maps in the cubic family and (corresponding) Newton maps not covered in this paper is planned in a forthcoming paper. Combining these results with L. Tan's result, we hope to describe all Newton maps with locally connected Julia set as matings or captures.

Several works on mating polynomials have been done mainly in degree 2. Let us recall some facts for degree two maps. Douady and Hubbard stated the following conjecture.

Conjecture. *The points c_1 and c_2 do not lie in conjugate limbs of the Mandelbrot set if and only if $f_{c_1}(z) = z^2 + c_1$ and $f_{c_2}(z) = z^2 + c_2$ are (conformally) mateable.*

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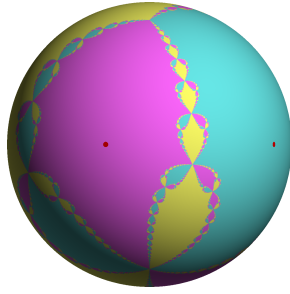


FIGURE 1. The Julia set of a cubic Newton map.

The post-critically finite case is settled by works of L. Tan, M. Rees and M. Shishikura [Ta2] and [Shi1]. By quasi-conformal deformations, matings between hyperbolic polynomials follow from these works. Concerning post-critically infinite non-hyperbolic matings, M. Yampolsky and S. Zakeri [YaZa] showed the existence of matings between Siegel quadratic polynomials, where the rotation number is of bounded type. Several works have been done in the family V_2 , being rational maps having a fixed period 2 super-attracting cycle. This family describes matings between the so called “star-like” basilica polynomial $f(z) = z^2 - 1$ and other polynomials not in the $1/2$ -limb of the Mandelbrot set, see e.g. [AsYa], [Ti], [Du]. The family V_3 , being a family of maps having a fixed period 3 super-attracting cycle, seems a lot more complicated (see e.g. [Rees]).

For higher degree, most relevant for this paper is the work by Tan Lei, which concerns the post-critically finite case (see also [Mi4], [Shi2]). She gives in this case the complete following description.

Theorem 1.1 (Tan Lei). *Every post-critically finite Newton map is either a mating or a capture.*

More precisely, there is a set A of cubic polynomials, and a subset Y of the filled Julia set of $f_\infty(z) = z(z^2 + 3/2)$ and a surjective mapping M from $A \cup Y$ onto the set of postcritically finite cubic Newton maps such that: for $g \in A$, the map $M(g)$ is Thurston equivalent to the mating $f_\infty \uplus_F g$ and for $y \in Y$ the map $M(y)$ is a capture.

A rational map is called a *capture map* if the free critical points are eventually mapped into attracting cycles. In general they are not matings, but we believe that the Newton methods which appears as captures (in Tan Lei’s Theorem) coincide with matings of f_∞ with a cubic polynomial f_a which is already a capture polynomial. Therefore, we will not describe further the capture case and reformulate Tan Lei’s conjecture only with matings.

Conjecture. *Every cubic Newton map can be described as the mating of f_∞ with some cubic polynomial f_a*

The main novelty and essential difficulty in our work with respect to Tan Lei’s work is that the maps we consider are neither post-critically finite nor hyperbolic maps. (Hyperbolic maps can be “obtained” by quasi-conformal deformations of post-critically finite maps.) Our result is aimed as a first step towards Tan Lei’s conjecture.

Let us recall now some definitions to be able to state precisely our theorem.

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1.1. Definition of mating. An excellent introduction to matings can be found in [Mi4]. There are several definitions of matings. The most commonly used definition is purely topological. However, for our purpose, the most useful is the one introduced by Yampolsky and Zakeri in [YaZa] (also used in [AsYa]). We recall them now.

Let f_1, f_2 be two monic polynomials of the same degree d . Denote by K_j the filled-in Julia set of f_j , *i.e.* $K_j := \{z \in \mathbf{C} \mid f_j^n(z) \not\rightarrow \infty\}$. We suppose K_j connected and locally connected. Consequently the complement is conformally isomorphic to the complement of the disk. We can choose this conformal map $\Phi_j : \mathbf{C} \setminus \overline{\mathbf{D}} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \setminus K_j$ tangent to identity at infinity and define rays in $\mathbf{C} \setminus K_j$ as the images of $\{re^{i2\pi t} \mid r \geq 1\}$. We denote these rays by $R_j(t)$. Note that this conformal map Φ_j extends continuously to the boundary (*i.e.* to \mathbb{S}^1) by Carathéodory's Theorem.

Let S^2 be the unit sphere in $\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{R}$. Identify each complex plane \mathbf{C} containing K_i (dynamical plane of f_i), with the northern hemisphere \mathbb{H}_+ for $i = 1$ and southern hemisphere \mathbb{H}_- for $i = 2$, via the gnomonic projections,

$$\nu_1 : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_+ \quad \nu_2 : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_-,$$

where $\nu_1(z) = (z, 1)/\sqrt{|z|^2 + 1}$ and $\nu_2(z) = (\bar{z}, -1)/\sqrt{|z|^2 + 1}$. This makes ν_2 equal to ν_1 composed with a 180 degree rotation around the x -axis.

It is now not hard to check that the ray $\nu_1(R_1(t))$ of angle t in the northern hemisphere land at the point $(e^{2\pi it}, 0)$ on the equator (the unit circle in the plane between the hemispheres). Similarly the ray $\nu_2(R_2(-t))$ on the southern hemisphere of angle $-t$ lands at the point $(e^{2\pi it}, 0)$ also. The functions $\nu_i \circ f_i \circ \nu_i^{-1}$ from one hemisphere onto itself are well defined. Moreover, if we approach the equator along the two rays with angle t and $-t$ respectively, both maps $\nu_1 \circ f_1 \circ \nu_1^{-1}$ and $\nu_2 \circ f_2 \circ \nu_2^{-1}$ are going to converge to the same map $(z, 0) \rightarrow (z^2, 0)$ on the equator. Hence we can glue the two maps together along the equator to form a well defined smooth map from S^2 onto itself. This map, denoted by $f_1 \uplus f_2$ is called the *formal mating* of f_1 and f_2 .

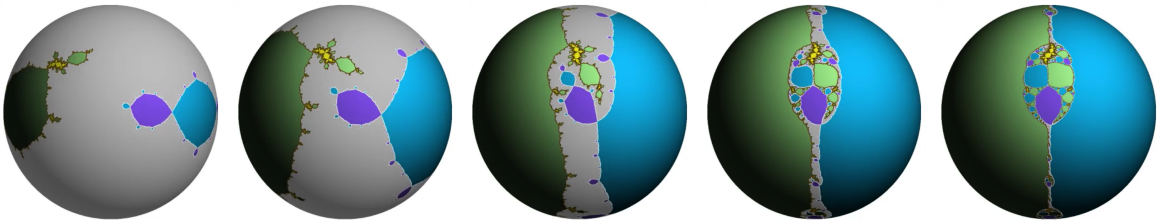


FIGURE 2. Sketch of the mating (images courtesy of A. Chéritat).

Define the ray equivalence relation to be the smallest equivalence relation \sim_r on S^2 such that the closure of the image $\nu_1(R_1(t))$, as well as the closure of $\nu_2(R_2(-t))$ lies in a single equivalence class. The map induced on the quotient S^2 / \sim_r by $f_1 \uplus f_2$ is called the *topological mating* of f_1 and f_2 and denoted by $f_1 \amalg f_2$.

Note however, that this is not the standard way to define topological mating. It is in general defined as a map acting on the space obtained by gluing the filled in Julia sets K_i along their boundaries.

Suppose now that S^2/\sim_r is homeomorphic to the sphere S^2 and denote by $\pi_F : S^2 \rightarrow S^2/\sim_r$ the natural projection. We say that f_1 and f_2 are *conformally mateable* if there exist a homeomorphism h and a rational map R such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^2 & \xrightarrow{f_1 \amalg f_2} & S^2 \\ h \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\ \hat{\mathbf{C}} & \xrightarrow{R} & \hat{\mathbf{C}} \end{array}$$

and such that the maps $h \circ \pi_F \circ \nu_j$ are holomorphic on the interior of K_j (the maps $\pi_F \circ \nu_j$ are complex charts for S^2). If such R is unique up to Möbius conjugacy, we refer to it as *the mating of f_1 and f_2* .

The presentation of the topological mating through the formal mating has the advantage that we can make use of Moore's theorem (see [Mo]); this theorem gives a criterion on the equivalence relation to get a topological sphere as quotient.

Theorem 1.2 (R.L. Moore). *Let \sim be any topologically closed equivalence relation on S^2 , with more than one equivalence class and with only connected equivalence classes. Then S^2/\sim is homeomorphic to S^2 if and only if each equivalence class is non separating. Moreover let $\pi : S^2 \rightarrow S^2/\sim$ denote the natural projection. In the positive case above we may choose the homeomorphism $h : S^2/\sim \rightarrow S^2$ such that the composite map $h \circ \pi$ is a uniform limit of homeomorphisms.*

We now give an equivalent definition of conformal mating, which seems to originate from Hubbard and used by Yampolsky-Zakeri (see also [MePe] for more details). We will adopt this definition in the present paper.

Definition 1.3. The two polynomials f_1 and f_2 are said *conformally mateable*, or just *mateable*, if there exist a rational map R and two semi-conjugacies $\phi_j : K_j \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{C}}$, i.e. for all $z \in K_j$

$$R \circ \phi_j(z) = \phi_j \circ f_j(z),$$

with the following properties :

- ϕ_j is conformal on the interior of K_j ;
- $\phi_1(K_1) \cup \phi_2(K_2) = \hat{\mathbf{C}}$;
- $\forall (z, w) \in K_i \times K_j$,

$$\phi_i(z) = \phi_j(w) \iff z \sim_r w.$$

The rational map R is called a *conformal mating*. Moreover, R is topologically conjugate to the topological mating.

A semi-conjugacy is a continuous map satisfying a conjugacy relation without being necessarily injective.

1.2. Statement of results. A *cubic Newton map* is a rational map of degree 3 of the form

$$N(z) = z - \frac{P(z)}{P'(z)}$$

where P is a cubic polynomial. The roots of P should be distinct and are critical fixed points. Therefore, if N arises as a mating of two polynomials of degree 3, one polynomial will have two critical fixed points and the other one should have at least one.

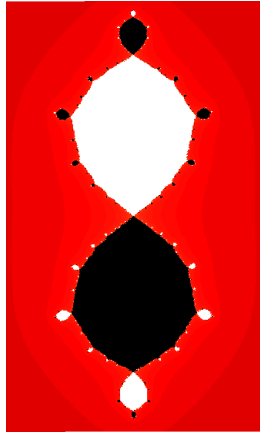


FIGURE 3. The filled Julia set of the double basilica: $K(f_\infty)$.

Hence, up to affine conjugacy, we may choose $f_\infty(z) = z(z^2 + \frac{3}{2})$, which we call the *double-basilica*. It has two super-attracting fixed points. The second polynomial lies in the family $f_a(z) = z^2(z + 3a/2)$ for $a \in \mathbf{C}$. It always has a super-attracting fixed point at 0. The other free critical point is $-a$. The Julia set of f_∞ is connected and locally connected (see figure 3). For the polynomial f_a we concentrate on the connectedness locus denoted by \mathcal{C} :

$$\mathcal{C} := \{a \in \mathbf{C} \mid K(f_a) \text{ is connected}\} \quad (\text{see figure 4}).$$

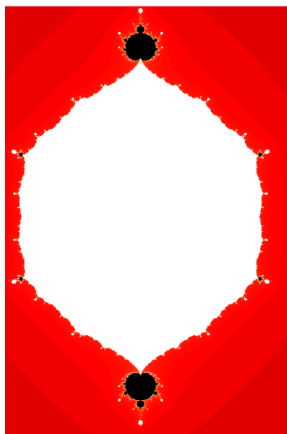


FIGURE 4. The connectedness locus for f_a is the complement of the red. The set \mathcal{H}_0 is the central white region. Small (black) Mandelbrot copies are attached to it.

In the connectedness locus, the Julia set of f_a is not always locally connected. We consider the set

$$\mathcal{H} := \{a \in \mathbf{C} \mid f_a^n(-a) \rightarrow 0\}.$$

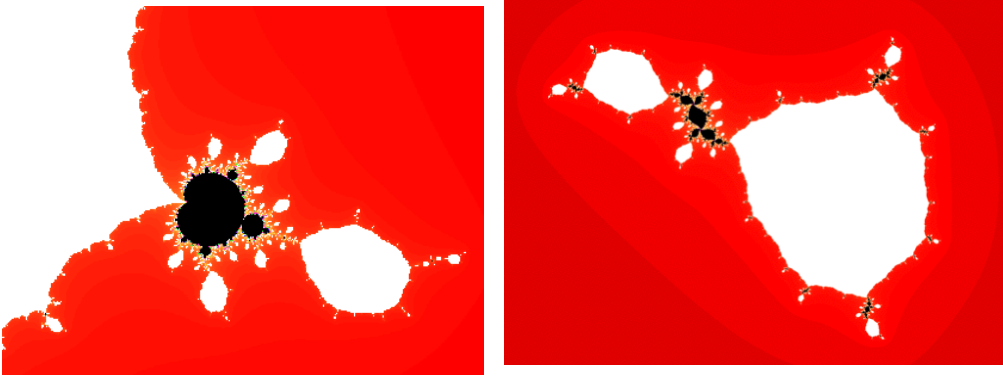


FIGURE 5. Some copy of the Mandelbrot set attached to \mathcal{H}_0 on the left and, on the right, a Julia set for the map f_a in this copy.

The maps in \mathcal{H} are hyperbolic and have locally connected Julia set. Let \mathcal{H}_0 be the connected component containing the parameter $a = 0$ of \mathcal{H} (the big white citrus component in Figure 4).

The boundary of \mathcal{H}_0 is a Jordan curve (see [Ro3]) and can be parameterized nicely by a map $t \in \mathbf{S}^1 \mapsto a(t)$ which contain some dynamical information. Each connected component of $\mathcal{C} \setminus \overline{\mathcal{H}_0}$ is attached to $\overline{\mathcal{H}_0}$ by a parameter $a(t)$ for t in some subset $T \subset \mathbf{S}^1$. Moreover, each such parameter $a(t)$ with $t \in T$ is the cusp of a Mandelbrot copy, *i.e.* the image by some homeomorphism of the Mandelbrot set $\mathbf{M} := \{c \in \mathbf{C} \mid J(z^2 + c) \text{ is connected}\}$, the cusp being the image of $c = 1/4$. See [Ro3] for more details.

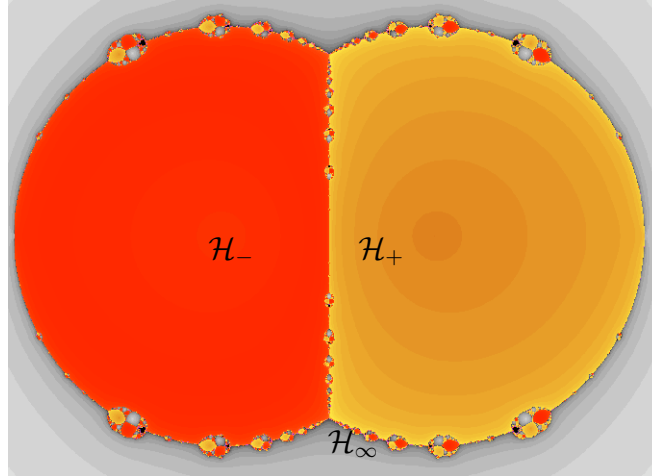


FIGURE 6. Parameter space of cubic Newton maps.

Concerning the cubic Newton maps, a description is given in [Ro4]. Any cubic Newton map can be conjugated to a rational map of the form $N_\lambda(z) = z - \frac{P_\lambda(z)}{P'_\lambda(z)}$ where $P_\lambda(z) = (z + 1/2 - \lambda)(z + 1/2 + \lambda)(z - 1)$. For $\lambda \notin \{-3/2, 0, 3/2\}$ it has three critical fixed points, the roots of P_λ , denoted by $\text{Root}(\lambda)$, the fourth critical point being the point $x_0 = 0$. Denote by \mathcal{H}_+ , \mathcal{H}_- , \mathcal{H}_∞ the connected component of the set

$$\{\lambda \in \mathbf{C} \mid N_\lambda^n(0) \rightarrow \text{Root}(\lambda)\}$$

containing $1/2$, $-1/2$, ∞ respectively. The boundary of this component \mathcal{H}_u is a Jordan curve (see [Ro2]). It satisfies similar properties as \mathcal{H}_0 ; there exist a parametrization $\lambda_u(t)$ (containing dynamical information), such that for t in some set T'_u , there is a copy of the Mandelbrot set attached to $\partial\mathcal{H}_u$ at the point $\lambda_u(t)$.

Definition 1.4. Let RC denote the parameters $a \in \mathcal{C}$ belonging to the Mandelbrot copies attached to \mathcal{H}_0 except the ones containing the points $a_{\pm} = \pm \frac{4i}{3}$ for the cubic family. Let RN denote the parameters in \mathbf{C} belonging to the Mandelbrot copies attached to \mathcal{H}_- for the Newton map.

The main result is the following :

Theorem 1.5. *For any parameter $a \in RC$ the polynomials f_a and f_{∞} are conformally mateable if $J(f_a)$ is locally connected. Moreover, up to conjugation by a Möbius transformation there exists a cubic Newton map realizing this mating.*

With the same techniques, we also prove:

Theorem 1.6. *For any parameter $a \in \partial\mathcal{H}_0$, $a \neq \pm \frac{4i}{3}$, the maps f_a and f_{∞} are conformally mateable, and their mating is a cubic Newton map.*

Let $NRC = \{a \in \partial\mathcal{H}_0 : a \text{ is not a cusp of a Mandelbrot copy}\}$. So for $a \in NRC$, f_a is not renormalizable around its free critical point $-a$. Combining the results of Theorems 1.5 and 1.6 we have a map

$$\mathcal{N}_0 : RC \cup NRC \rightarrow RN \cup \partial\mathcal{H}_-$$

which assigns to any cubic polynomial of $RC \cup NRC$ with locally connected Julia set, a Newton map in $RN \cup \mathcal{H}_-$ such that this map is the mating of f_a with f_{∞} .

Remark 1.7. The two Mandelbrot copies taken away in the set RC (where $a = \pm 4i/3$ are the cusps) have the property that for any parameter a there, the external rays $R(1/2)$ and $R(0)$ of angles $1/2$ and 0 respectively land at the repelling (or parabolic) fixed point. This is also the case for the double-basilica polynomial $f_{\infty}(z) = z(z^2 + 3/2)$. Clearly the two pairs of rays separate the sphere into two sets and S^2/\sim_r cannot be homeomorphic to S^2 . Hence the mating between f_a and f_{∞} in this case does not exist by this topological obstruction.

The main part of the paper is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.5, while the proof of Theorem 1.6 is given in Section 7.

2. DYNAMICAL PLANES

We first present the universal model given by Böttcher maps, then we study the dynamical planes of the polynomials: $f_{\infty}(z) = z(z^2 + 3/2)$ and $f_a(z) = z^2(z + 3a/2)$ and of the family of Newton maps $N_{\lambda}(z) = z - \frac{P_{\lambda}(z)}{P'_{\lambda}(z)}$ where $P_{\lambda}(z) = (z + 1/2 - \lambda)(z - 1/2 + \lambda)(z - 1)$. Note that the cubic polynomial f_{∞} belongs to the family f_a (up to conjugacy). Indeed, for $a = \pm i\sqrt{2}$, the map f_a has two fixed critical points, therefore it has to be conjugated to f_{∞} . Nevertheless, we give a separate study because the notations are different, and we hope that by concentrating on the case when $a \neq \pm i\sqrt{2}$ the arguments will be more transparent.

2.1. Preliminaries. In this section we recall some basic facts about dynamics, but we refer to [Mil] for more details.

Let f be a rational map. Recall that the *Julia set* $J(f)$ of f is the closure of repelling periodic orbits (or, equivalently, the minimal compact totally invariant set containing at least 3 points). A *Fatou component* is by definition a connected component of the complement of the Julia set $J(f)$.

If a Fatou component U contains a critical point which is fixed by f and contains no other critical points, then U is simply connected. Moreover, if the degree of the critical point is $d \geq 2$, then there exists a Riemann map $\phi : U \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ which satisfies $\phi(f(z)) = \phi(z)^d$. If $d = 2$ the map ϕ is unique. If $d > 2$ there are multiple choices.

In this paper, a degree $d > 2$ will appear only for cubic polynomials at the point of ∞ . In this case with the additional assumption that ϕ is tangent to identity at ∞ , there is no choice on ϕ . In all cases, we call this unique map $\phi : U \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ the *Böttcher map* of U .

It allows to define polar coordinates on U :

- a *ray* of angle t which is the set

$$\phi^{-1}(e^{2\pi it}[0, 1[) \text{ with } t \in \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}$$

- an *equipotential* of level r which is the set

$$\phi^{-1}(re^{2\pi i[0, 1[}) \text{ with } r \in [0, 1[.$$

Moreover, by a Theorem of Carathéodory, the conformal map $\phi^{-1} : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow U$ extends continuously to the boundary as soon as it is locally connected. As a consequence, we may say that a ray with angle t *lands* at the point $\gamma(t) := \phi^{-1}(e^{2\pi it})$ for $t \in \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}$.

In particular, for a cubic polynomial P , if the Julia set is locally connected, we have $\gamma(3t) = P(\gamma(t))$; therefore we introduce now the triadic expansion for an angle.

Definition 2.1. For any sequence $\{\epsilon_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ of $\tilde{\Sigma} = \{0, 1, 2\}^\mathbf{N}$ we associate the angle

$$\theta = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\epsilon_{i-1}}{3^i} \bmod 1 \text{ in } \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}.$$

Let \sim be the equivalence relation on $\tilde{\Sigma}$ given by

$$\bar{0} \sim \bar{2}, (\epsilon_0 \cdots \epsilon_n 1 \bar{0}) \sim (\epsilon_0 \cdots \epsilon_n 0 \bar{2}), (\epsilon_0 \cdots \epsilon_n 2 \bar{0}) \sim (\epsilon_0 \cdots \epsilon_n 1 \bar{2})$$

The sequence $\epsilon_0 \cdots \epsilon_n$ can be empty. Let $\Sigma = \tilde{\Sigma} / \sim$ be the quotient and denote by $[(\epsilon_i)]$ the projection in Σ of a sequence of $(\epsilon_i) \in \tilde{\Sigma}$.

The previous map factors to Σ .

Lemma 2.2. *The map $\theta : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}$ defined by*

$$\theta(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\epsilon_{i-1}}{3^i} \bmod 1 \text{ for any } x = [(\epsilon_i)_{i=0}^\infty] \in \Sigma$$

is a bijection.

Proof. We build the converse map as follows. Let $t \in \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}$ be any angle which is not triadic (i.e. not of the form $\frac{k}{3^N}$). We have a unique sequence in $\tilde{\Sigma}$ defined by the “itinerary” of t

with respect to the partition $\left\{0, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right\}$ as follows: $\epsilon = \{\epsilon_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ where

$$3^i t \in I_{\epsilon_i} = \left] \frac{\epsilon_i}{3}, \frac{\epsilon_i + 1}{3} \right[\quad \forall i \geq 0.$$

Note that for any non triadic $t \in \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}$, the sequence ϵ is not eventually $\bar{0}$ nor $\bar{2}$. To reach a contradiction assume that ϵ is $\bar{0}$ so that $3^i t \in]0, \frac{1}{3}[$ and then $0 < t < \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}$. When n goes to infinity we obtain that $0 < t \leq 0$, a contradiction.

Now consider the triadic angles. First, we associate to the angle 0 the two sequences $\bar{0}$ and $\bar{2}$. Then, for the angle $1/3$ we associate the sequences $1\bar{0}$ and $0\bar{2}$, for the angle $2/3$ we associate the sequences $2\bar{0}$ and $1\bar{2}$. Now any other triadic angle θ is an iterated pre-image (under the multiplication by 3) of $1/3$ or $2/3$. Let us define ϵ_i by $3^i \theta \in I_{\epsilon_i}$ for $i < n$ where $3^n \theta \in \{1/3, 2/3\}$. Then we concatenate the sequence $\epsilon_0 \cdots \epsilon_{n-1}$ with the two sequences associates to $3^n \theta$.

Note that we found two equivalent sequences for triadic angles. So the pre-image of t under θ is well defined as the equivalence class of these two sequences. \square

Definition 2.3. Let us call the *itinerary* of $\theta \in \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}$ the unique $x \in \Sigma$ such that $\theta(x) = \theta$ and write $\epsilon(\theta) := x$.

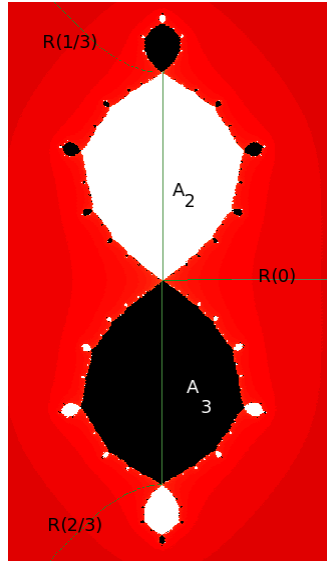


FIGURE 7. The rays $R_\infty(0)$ landing at the fixed point $p = 0$, $R_\infty(1/3)$ landing at its preimage p' and $R_\infty(2/3)$ landing at the other preimage p'' , as well as internal rays.

2.2. The double basilica. The map $f_\infty(z) = z(z^2 + \frac{3}{2})$ has two finite critical fixed points $\pm \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}$. Denote by A_2 and A_3 , the Fatou components containing $i/\sqrt{2}$ and $-i/\sqrt{2}$ respectively (these domains are also called the *immediate basins of attraction* of the corresponding points). Denote by $R_\infty^i(t)$ the ray of angle t and by $E_\infty^i(v)$ the equipotential of level v in A_i . The *external* rays and equipotentials, corresponding to the unbounded Fatou component, are denoted by $R_\infty^\infty(t)$ and $E_\infty^\infty(v)$.

The third finite fixed point called p_∞ is a common point of their boundaries:

$$\{p_\infty\} = \partial A_2 \cap \partial A_3.$$

Indeed, the rays $R_\infty^\infty(0)$, $R_\infty^\infty(1/2)$, $R_\infty^2(0)$ and $R_\infty^3(0)$ are fixed by f_∞ , so they land at the sole fixed point belonging to the Julia set $J(f_\infty)$, i.e. at $p_\infty = 0$.

A point of the Julia set is called *bi-accessible* if exactly two external rays land at it.

Lemma 2.4. *The bi-accessible points of $J(f_\infty)$ are exactly the iterated pre-images of $p_\infty = 0$. Moreover, no other point of $J(f_\infty)$ is the landing point of at least two external rays.*

Proof. Let x be a point with at least two external rays landing at it. Denote two of them by $R_\infty^\infty(t)$ and $R_\infty^\infty(t')$. We can assume that in the smallest interval of $\mathbf{S}^1 \setminus \{t, t'\}$ there is no other angle t'' such that $R_\infty^\infty(t'')$ lands at x . Denote by τ this smallest interval and define the sector S to be the connected component of $\mathbf{C} \setminus (\overline{R_\infty^\infty(t)} \cup \overline{R_\infty^\infty(t')})$ containing the rays $R_\infty^\infty(u)$ for $u \in \tau$. Note that if S contains the rays $R_\infty^\infty(0)$ it has to contain also $R_\infty^\infty(1/2)$ and therefore τ is not the smallest interval. Hence, S do not contain A_2 or A_3 since these rays land there. Hence the image of the sector S is a sector between $3t$ and $3t'$. If there is no critical point in the sector, the image of such a sector is still a sector. But since the size of the interval is multiplied by 3 each time, some sector has to contain a critical point. Take the last image of the sector not containing the ray $R_\infty^\infty(0)$. It is a sector containing $R_\infty^\infty(1/3)$ (or $R_\infty^\infty(2/3)$). Then the curve $\overline{R_\infty^\infty(3^N t)} \cup \overline{R_\infty^\infty(3^N t')}$ (bounding this sector) has to cross the curve $\overline{R_\infty^\infty(0)} \cup \overline{R_\infty^\infty(1/3)} \cup \overline{R_\infty^i(0)} \cup \overline{R_\infty^i(1/2)}$ where $\overline{R_\infty^\infty(t)}$ is landing at the boundary of A_i (in order to separate the rays). This is possible only at p' , being the landing point of $R_\infty(1/3)$. Therefore, x is an iterated pre-image of p_∞ .

Now, any external ray landing at $p = 0$ has to be fixed by f_∞ (because all the rays landing at the same point have the same rotation number see [GoMi]). For this reason no other ray than $R_\infty(0)$ and $R_\infty(1/2)$ land at $p = 0$. By pull back, no points are accessible by more than two rays (otherwise two rays would have the same image and their landing point would be critical). \square

Corollary 2.5. *The biaccessible points are exactly the landing points of external rays with triadic angles (i.e. angle of the form $\frac{k}{3^m}$).*

Definition 2.6. Using the Böttcher map, we can define the itinerary class $\epsilon_\infty(z)$ of a point z in the Julia set $J(f_\infty)$ as the set of itineraries $\epsilon(-t) \in \Sigma$ where $t \in \{\gamma_\infty^{-1}(z)\}$.

In particular

- $\epsilon_\infty(p_\infty) = \{[\overline{1}], [\overline{2}] = [\overline{0}]\}$;
- for $p'_\infty = \gamma_\infty(-1/3)$ and $p''_\infty = \gamma_\infty(-2/3)$ be the pre-images of p_∞ . Then we have

$$\epsilon_\infty(p'_\infty) = \{[0\overline{1}], [1\overline{0}] = [0\overline{2}]\} \text{ and } \epsilon_\infty(p''_\infty) = \{[2\overline{1}], [2\overline{0}] = [1\overline{2}]\}.$$

Corollary 2.7. *Let $R_\infty^\infty(t)$ be a ray landing at $z \in J(f_\infty)$, then $\epsilon(-t) \in \epsilon_\infty(z)$.*

Now we define a partition of \mathbf{C} related to the triadic partition in the basin of ∞ .

Definition 2.8. Let Γ_∞ be the following graph :

$$\Gamma_\infty = \overline{R_\infty^\infty(0)} \cup \overline{R_\infty^\infty(1/3)} \cup \overline{R_\infty^\infty(2/3)} \cup \overline{R_\infty^2(0)} \cup \overline{R_\infty^2(1/2)} \cup \overline{R_\infty^3(0)} \cup \overline{R_\infty^3(1/2)}.$$

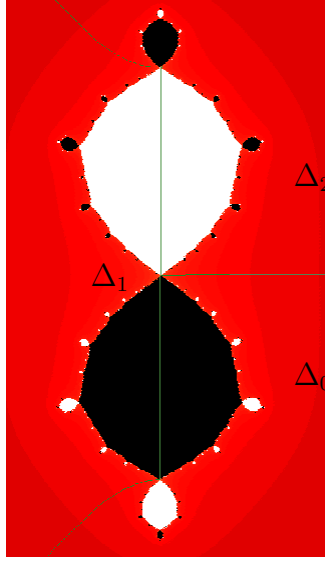


FIGURE 8. The set Δ_1 meets both immediate basins A_2, A_3 . The set Δ_2 intersects A_2 , but Δ_0 does not.

It cuts the sphere $\overline{\mathbf{C}}$ in three open connected components. Let Δ_1^∞ be the component which intersects both A_2 and A_3 . Denote by Δ_0^∞ the component which intersects only A_3 and Δ_2^∞ the one that intersects only A_2 .

This partition allows us visualize the itinerary classes of the points in $J(f_\infty)$. Some points of $J(f_\infty)$ belong to the closure of more than one component Δ_i^∞ .

Note that any connected component of $f^{-1}(\Delta_i^\infty)$ is contained in exactly one Δ_j^∞ with $j \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, since Γ_∞ is forward invariant. Hence, each intersection $f^{-1}(\Delta_i^\infty) \cap \Delta_j^\infty$ is just one of those connected components.

Definition 2.9. For any sequence $(\epsilon_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \in \{0, 1, 2\}^\mathbf{N}$ we define $\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty$ by the relation

$$\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty = f_\infty^{-n}(\Delta_{\epsilon_n}^\infty) \cap \Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n-1}}^\infty.$$

Lemma 2.10. For any point $z \in J(f_\infty)$ we have

$$[(\epsilon_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}}] \in \epsilon_\infty(z) \iff z \in \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty}.$$

Proof. Since f_∞ is proper then

$$\overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty} = f_\infty^{-n}(\overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_n}^\infty}) \cap \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n-1}}^\infty}.$$

Now from definition we have the equivalence that $[(\epsilon_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}}] \in \epsilon_\infty(z)$ if and only if $R_\infty^\infty(t)$ lands at z for $t = -\theta(\epsilon)$ so that $\epsilon(-t) = \{\epsilon_i\}_i$. Then the ray $f_\infty^j(R_\infty^\infty(t)) \subset \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_j}^\infty}$ for every $j \geq 0$. We prove by induction that $R_\infty^\infty(t) \subset \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty}$. This is clear for $n = 0$. Assume that it is true for some n , that is $R_\infty^\infty(t) \subset \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty}$. Since $f_\infty^{n+1}(R_\infty^\infty(t)) \subset \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_{n+1}}^\infty}$, then $R_\infty^\infty(t) \subset f_\infty^{-(n+1)}(\overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_{n+1}}^\infty})$. Therefore $R_\infty^\infty(t) \subset \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n+1}}^\infty}$ since $\overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n+1}}^\infty} = f_\infty^{-(n+1)}(\overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_{n+1}}^\infty}) \cap \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty}$. Finally we get that

$$z \in \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty}.$$

□

We now define *puzzle pieces*.

Definition 2.11. Let $R \in]0, 1[$ and define V_0 to be the connected component containing $J(f_\infty)$ of

$$\mathbf{C} \setminus (E_\infty^\infty(R) \cup E_\infty^2(R) \cup E_\infty^3(R))$$

(the complement of the equipotentials of level R) and denote by V_n the preimage $f_\infty^{-n}(V_0)$. A *puzzle piece of level n* with itinerary $\epsilon_\infty = \{\epsilon_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ is the set

$$P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty = V_n \cap \Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty.$$

Remark 2.12. Any point $z \in J(f_\infty) \setminus \bigcup f_\infty^{-n}(p_\infty)$ belongs to a unique nested sequence $(P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty)$ whereas points in $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} f_\infty^{-n}(p_\infty)$ belong to a finite number of nested sequences $(\overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty})$.

Lemma 2.13. For any sequence $\{\epsilon_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ in $\{0, 1, 2\}^\mathbf{N}$, the intersection

$$\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty}$$

reduces to one point. Moreover, for this point z we have $[\{\epsilon_i\}_{i=0}^\infty] \in \epsilon_\infty(z)$.

Proof. Since f_∞ is a hyperbolic polynomial, there is an expanding hyperbolic metric on a neighbourhood of the Julia set. This implies that puzzle pieces shrink to points exponentially fast. The last statement follows from Lemma 2.10. □

2.3. The cubic family. We now consider the following family of cubic polynomials:

$$f_a(z) = z^2(z + 3a/2) \text{ with } a \in \mathbf{C}.$$

There are two finite critical points, 0 and $-a$. Since 0 is fixed, denote by A_1 the Fatou component containing 0 (the immediate basin of attraction of 0). Note that A_1 depends on a . Recall that when $-a \notin A_1$ then there is a (unique) Böttcher coordinate $\phi_a : A_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$. Let $R_a^1(t)$ be the rays in A_1 of angle t and $E_a^1(v)$ the equipotential of level v in A_1 . Let A_∞ be the unbounded Fatou component. If $-a \notin A_\infty$ we similarly can use the Böttcher map $\phi_a^\infty : A_\infty \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ to define external rays and equipotentials. In this case let $R_a^\infty(t)$ be the external ray of angle t and $E_a^\infty(v)$ be the equipotential of level v in A_∞ . We assume that the Julia set $J(f_a)$ is locally connected so that the inverse of the Böttcher maps $\phi_a^{-1} : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow A_1$ and $\phi_a^\infty : \mathbf{D} \rightarrow A_\infty$ extends continuously to the circle and define maps $\delta_a : \mathbf{S}^1 \rightarrow \partial A_1$ and $\gamma_a : \mathbf{S}^1 \rightarrow \partial A_\infty$.

Lemma 2.14. Suppose that $-a \notin A_1 \cup A_\infty$. For $a > 0$ the rays $R_a^\infty(0)$ and $R_a^0(0)$ land at the same point $\delta_a(0)$.

Proof. If we take a real $a > 0$, the map is real and can be easily studied. There are three fixed points; $z = 0$, $z = q_a > 0$ and $z = q'_a < 0$. The intervals $[q_a, +\infty)$ and $(-\infty, q'_a]$ are fixed by f_a . Since ϕ_a^∞ is tangent to the identity at ∞ it follows that $R_a^\infty(0) = [q_a, +\infty)$, $R_a^\infty(1/2) = (-\infty, q'_a]$. Moreover, the map $f_a(x) - x$ changes signs between the points $q'_a, 0, q'_a$. This implies that $f_a(x) < x$ for $x \in (0, q_a)$. Since $a > 0$ and $x > 0$, $f_a(x) > 0$ and hence every point in $(0, q_a)$ converges to zero under iteration. Hence $(0, q_a) \subset A_1$. Since $-a \notin A_1$, q_a is the only fixed point on the boundary of A_1 and therefore $R_a^\infty(0)$ lands at q_a . □

Corollary 2.15. For $a \notin A_1 \cup A_\infty$ with $\Re(a) > 0$, the rays $R_a^\infty(0)$ and $R_a^0(0)$ land at the same point $\delta_a(0)$.

Proof. We want to prove that in $(A_1 \cup A_\infty)^c$, $\Re(a) > 0$, the closure of the dynamical rays $R_a^\infty(0)$ and $R_a^0(0)$ are stable. Rays are stable as long as their closure do not meet an iterated pre-image of the critical point or of a parabolic point (see [DoHu1]). The rays $R_a^\infty(0)$ and $R_a^0(0)$ both land at a fixed point, which obviously are not critical. Assume now that such a fixed point is parabolic. Then it must have multiplier equal to 1. The only parameter a such that f_a has a double fixed point is equal to $\pm 4i/3$. But since $\Re(a) > 0$ this cannot happen.

By the above lemma the rays $R_a^\infty(0)$ and $R_a^0(0)$ land at the common point $\delta_a(0)$ for $a > 0$, $a \notin A_1 \cup A_\infty$. Hence they have to do that throughout $(A_1 \cup A_\infty)^c$ for $\Re(a) > 0$. \square

Define the *filled Julia set* by $K(f_a) = \overline{\mathbf{C}} \setminus A_\infty$. The following proposition comes from [Ro3].

Proposition 2.16. *Without assuming the local connectivity of $J(f_a)$ we have that if $-a \notin A_1 \cup A_\infty$ then, ∂A_1 is a Jordan curve. Therefore we can use the parameterization by the extension $\delta_a(t) = \phi_a^{-1}(e^{2i\pi t})$.*

Moreover, let L be a non empty connected component of $K(f_a) \setminus \overline{A_1}$. Then $\overline{L} \cap \overline{A_1}$ is only one point.

Definition 2.17. For $t \in \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}$, if $\delta_a(t)$ belongs to the closure of a connected component of $K(f_a) \setminus \overline{A_1}$, we call this closed connected component L_t^a , otherwise we define L_t^a to be $\delta_a(t)$. In other words,

$$K(f_a) = \overline{A_1} \cup \bigsqcup_{t \in \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}} L_t^a.$$

We call t_0 the *critical angle* if $-a \in L_{t_0}^a$.

Proposition 2.18. *If $-a \notin A_1 \cup A_\infty$ then the set L_t^a is not empty if and only if $2^n t = t_0 \pmod{1}$, for some $n \geq 0$.*

Lemma 2.19. *If $t_0 \in (0, 1)$ the rays $R_a^\infty(0)$ and $R_a^\infty(1/2)$ cannot land at the same point.*

Proof. Suppose the contrary, i.e. $R_a^\infty(0)$ and $R_a^\infty(1/2)$ land at the same point $\delta_a(0)$. These two rays cut out a dynamical wake W defined by the connected component of the complement not containing the basin A_1 . This sector has to contain a critical point so $-a$. Indeed, the external rays of angle $2/3$ and $5/6$ (or $1/6$ and $1/3$) belong to W and land at a pre-image of $\delta_a(0)$ (the other one being on the boundary of A_1 so not in W). The region between these two rays and $R_a^\infty(0) \cup R_a^\infty(1/2)$ is then a disk map onto its image with degree 2. The conclusion follows. \square

Recall that a map f is *k-renormalizable* around a critical point c if there are two topological disks U, V containing c , with $\overline{U} \subset V$ and $f^k : U \rightarrow V$ is a proper holomorphic map satisfying $f^{kn}(c) \in V$ for all $n \geq 0$. The renormalization is the map f^k and its filled Julia set is $K := \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} f^{-kn}(U)$ (it is connected). By [DoHu2], there exists a unique $c \in \mathbf{C}$ and a quasi-conformal homeomorphism σ_f defined on a neighborhood of K such that $\sigma_f(K) = K(P_c)$ where $P_c(z) = z^2 + c$ and $\sigma_f \circ f^k = P_c \circ \sigma_f$.

In order to define the itineraries as before we consider the following assumptions for f_a .

Assumption 1.

- The Julia set $J(f_a)$ is locally connected;
- $t_0 \neq 0$;

- $-a \notin A_1 \cup A_\infty$;
- The critical angle t_0 is k -periodic under multiplication by 2;
- f_a is k -renormalisable around $-a$ and that its filled Julia set K_a intersects $\overline{A_1}$ only at $\delta_a(t_0)$.

Definition 2.20. Using the Böttcher map, we can define the itinerary class $\epsilon_a(z)$ of a point z in the Julia set $J(f_a)$ as the set of itineraries $\epsilon(t) \in \Sigma$ where $t \in \{\gamma_a^{-1}(z)\}$.

In particular

- For $p_a = \delta_a(0) = \gamma_a(0)$ we have $\epsilon_a(p_a) = \{[\overline{2}] = [\overline{0}]\}$;
- for $p'_a = \gamma_a(1/3)$ and $p''_a = \gamma_a(2/3)$ the pre-images of p_a . Then we have

$$\epsilon_a(p'_a) = \{[1\overline{0}] = [0\overline{2}]\} \text{ and } \epsilon_a(p''_a) = \{[2\overline{0}] = [1\overline{2}]\}.$$

Corollary 2.21. Let $R_a^\infty(t)$ be a ray landing at $z \in J(f_a)$, then $\epsilon(t) \in \epsilon_a(z)$. Conversely, if $\epsilon \in \epsilon_a(z)$ then $R_a^\infty(\theta)$ lands at $z \in J(f_a)$ where $\theta = \theta(\epsilon)$.

Proof. If $R_a^\infty(t)$ is landing at $z \in J(f_a)$, then $\gamma_a(t) = z$. Then $\epsilon(t) \in \epsilon_a(z)$ because $t \in \{\gamma_a^{-1}(z)\}$. Now, if ϵ belongs to $\epsilon_a(z)$ then by definition $\epsilon = \epsilon(t)$ for some $t = \theta(\epsilon)$ (see Definition 2.3). Then by definition we have $t \in \{\gamma_a^{-1}(z)\}$. So that z is the landing point of $R_a^\infty(t)$. \square

By definition we get a characterization of multiply accessible points:

Corollary 2.22. $z \in J(f_a)$ is multiply accessible if and only if its itinerary class is not reduced to one point.

Proof. If ϵ, ϵ' define $t = \theta(\epsilon)$ and $t' = \theta(\epsilon')$. Then z is the landing point of $R_a^\infty(t)$ and $R_a^\infty(t')$ if and only if $\epsilon(t), \epsilon(t') \in \epsilon_a(z)$ by Corollary 2.21. Moreover, by the formula of $\theta(x)$ the angles t and t' are different if and only if $\epsilon \neq \epsilon'$. \square

Now we define a partition of \mathbf{C} related to the triadic partition in the basin of ∞ .

Definition 2.23. Let A'_1 denote the pre-image of A_1 distinct from A_1 and $R'_a(t) = f_a^{-1}(R_a^0(t)) \cap A'_1$. Let Γ_a be the following set:

$$\Gamma_a = \overline{R_a^0(0)} \cup \overline{R_a^\infty(0)} \cup \overline{R_a^\infty(1/3)} \cup \overline{R_a^0(1/2)} \cup \overline{R_a^\infty(2/3)} \cup \overline{R'_a(0)} \cup \Gamma'_a,$$

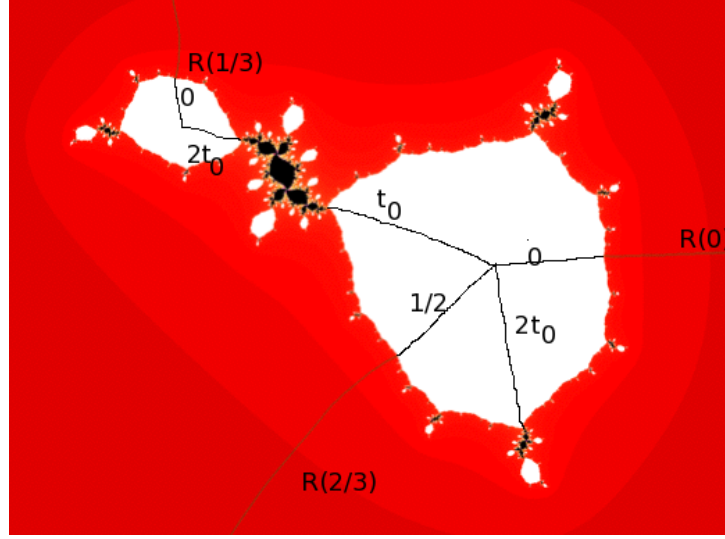
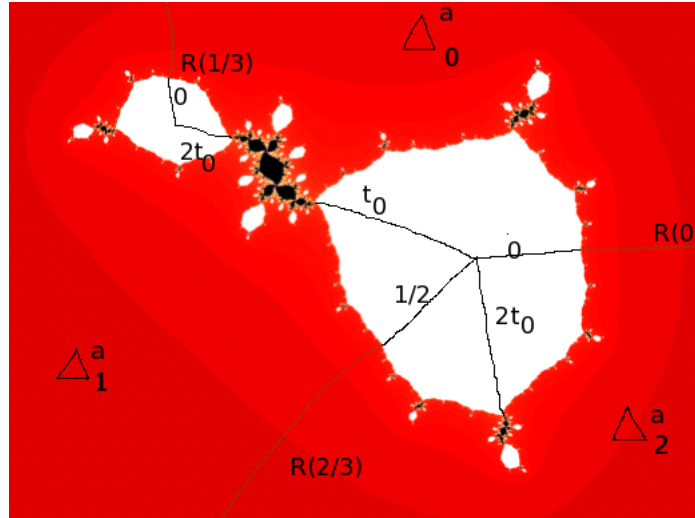
$$\text{where } \Gamma'_a = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} f_a^n(R'_a(2t_0) \cup K_a).$$

Lemma 2.24. The set Γ_a is connected. Moreover, the set $\mathbf{C} \setminus \Gamma_a$ is a union three open connected and simply connected components.

Proof. The fact that Γ_a is compact and connected is obvious from the construction. Its complement consists of open connected components D_1, D_2, \dots . But $\Gamma_a \cup (\bigcup_{n \neq j} D_n)$ is connected for each j and also equal to the complement of D_j , hence each D_j is simply connected.

Note also that, on the Riemann sphere, the sets $E_1 = \{\infty\} \cup R_a^\infty(1/3) \cup R'_a(0) \cup R'_a(2t_0) \cup K_a \cup R_a^0(t_0)$, $E_2 = \{\infty\} \cup R_a^0(0) \cup R_a^\infty(0)$ and $E_3 = \{\infty\} \cup R_a^0(1/2) \cup R_a^\infty(2/3)$ are connected, connect ∞ with 0 and meet only at 0 and ∞ . Hence their complement consists of three components. \square

Let us now label these components.


 FIGURE 9. The graph Γ_a

 FIGURE 10. Partition by Γ_a

Definition 2.25. Let Δ_2^a be the component from Lemma 2.24 containing $f_a(K_a)$ in its closure. Denote the two others by Δ_0^a, Δ_1^a , where Δ_1^a contains $R_a^\infty(1/2)$.

This partition allows us visualize the itineraries of the points in $J(f_a)$. Some points of $J(f_a)$ belong to the closure of more than one component Δ_i^a .

We now give another formulation of this fact. Note that any component of $f^{-1}(\Delta_i^a)$ belongs to exactly one Δ_j^a , since Γ_a is forward invariant. Hence the intersection $f^{-1}(\Delta_i^a) \cap \Delta_j^a$ just determines the component.

Definition 2.26. For any sequence $(\epsilon_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \in \{0, 1, 2\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ we define $\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a$ by the relation

$$\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a = f_a^{-n}(\Delta_{\epsilon_n}^a) \cap \Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n-1}}^a.$$

Lemma 2.27. *For any point $z \in J(f_a)$ we have*

$$[(\epsilon_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}}] \in \epsilon_a(z) \iff z \in \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a}.$$

Proof. It follows from the fact that since f_a is proper then

$$\overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} = f_a^{-n}(\overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_n}^a}) \cap \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n-1}}^a}.$$

Now from definition we have the equivalence that $[(\epsilon_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}}] \in \epsilon_a(z)$ if and only if $R_a^\infty(t)$ lands at z for $t = \theta(\epsilon)$ so that $\epsilon(t) = \{\epsilon_i\}_i$. Then the ray $f_a^j(R_a^\infty(t)) \subset \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_j}^a}$ for every $j \geq 0$. We prove by induction that $R_a^\infty(t) \subset \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a}$. This is clear for $n = 0$. Assume that it is true for some n , that is $R_a^\infty(t) \subset \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a}$. Since $f_a^{n+1}(R_a^\infty(t)) \subset \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_{n+1}}^a}$, then $R_a^\infty(t) \subset f_a^{-(n+1)}(\overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_{n+1}}^a})$. Therefore $R_a^\infty(t) \subset \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n+1}}^a}$ since $\overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n+1}}^a} = f_a^{-(n+1)}(\overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_{n+1}}^a}) \cap \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a}$.

Finally we get that

$$z \in \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a}.$$

□

We now define puzzle pieces for the map f_a .

Definition 2.28. Let $R \in]0, 1[$ and define W_0 to be the connected component containing $J(f_a)$ of

$$\mathbf{C} \setminus (E_a^\infty(R) \cup E_a^1(R))$$

(the complement of the equipotentials of level R) and denote by W_n the preimage $f_a^{-n}(W_0)$. A puzzle piece of level n with itinerary $\epsilon_a = \{\epsilon_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ is the set

$$P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a = W_n \cap \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a}.$$

Similar to the double basilica we have the following.

Lemma 2.29. *For any sequence $\{\epsilon_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ in $\{0, 1, 2\}^\mathbf{N}$, the intersection*

$$\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a}$$

reduces to one point. Moreover, for this point z we have $[(\epsilon_i)_{i=0}^\infty] \in \epsilon_a(z)$.

Proof. We want to consider another puzzle where we know that puzzle pieces have the desired property and then compare it to the original puzzle for f_a . In [Ro3] and in [DeRo] it is proved (using a special puzzle) that the Julia set is locally connected as soon as the small Julia set is locally connected. There we use another graph which is the following:

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_0 = \bigcup_{i \geq 0} R_a^0(2^i t) \cup \overline{R_a^\infty(3^i t')} \quad \tilde{\Gamma}_n = f_a^{-n}(\tilde{\Gamma}_0).$$

The angle t is any periodic angle (periodic by multiplication by 2) with period sufficiently large and t' is defined such that $R_a^\infty(t')$ lands at the same point as $R_a^0(t)$. The puzzle pieces considered there are connected components of $W_n \setminus \tilde{\Gamma}_n$. Let us call the puzzle for f_a defined by the graph Γ_a in this paper *the original puzzle* and the puzzle from the graph $\tilde{\Gamma}_0$ the *new puzzle*.

Denote by $S_n(z)$ the puzzle piece of depth n for this graph which contains the point z . From [Ro3] and in [DeRo], we know that the intersection $\bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{S_n(z)}$ is either the point z or a preimage of the small Julia set K_a .

Consider the *refinement* of the original puzzle with the new puzzle; i.e. the intersection of all puzzle pieces from both the original puzzle and the new puzzle. In other words, refined puzzle pieces are the connected components of the complement of the union of the graphs $\tilde{\Gamma}_0$ and Γ_a . Clearly, nests of refined puzzle pieces shrink to points since the pieces $S_n(z)$ do. Note also that the original puzzle pieces never contain critical points. Hence f_a^n is univalent on any original puzzle piece P of depth n . It is easy to see that there is some $K < \infty$ such that any original puzzle piece of depth 0 consists of at most K refined puzzle pieces of depth 0. Since f_a^n is univalent on original puzzle pieces of depth n it follows that any original puzzle piece of depth n consists of at most K refined pieces of depth n , for all $n \geq 0$. Hence, the nest of the original puzzle pieces also shrink to points or (subsets of) iterated preimages of the small Julia set.

In the first case, the intersection $\cap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a}$ is clearly reduced to exactly one point.

In the second case $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \subset K_a$. We consider the straightening map σ defined in a neighborhood of K_a to a neighborhood of $K(P_c)$ conjugating f_a to P_c for some c . Then the image $\sigma(\overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a})$ will be included in a puzzle piece of level n of the nest defined as follows. Let ϕ_{P_c} be the Böttcher coordinate at infinity of the quadratic polynomial P_c . It is then clear that

$$\phi_{P_c}(\sigma(\overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a})) \subset G_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a$$

where

$$G_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a = \{z \in \mathbf{C} \mid \arg(z) \in [t_n, t'_n], 1 \leq |z| \leq R^{1/2^n}\}$$

for some dyadic t_n, t'_n with $|t_n - t'_n| \leq 1/2^n$ and for some $R > 1$. Since we assume that the Julia set of P_c is locally connected, we can conclude that these nests of puzzle pieces for P_c shrinks to a point and therefore since σ is an homeomorphism, the corresponding nests of (original) puzzle pieces shrinks to a point.

The second part of the Lemma comes from Lemma 2.27 since

$$\overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} = \overline{W_n} \cap \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a}.$$

□

Note that external rays with triadic angles do not land at multiple accessible points as for f_∞ . More precisely, we describe now the points with several itineraries which are exactly the points with multiple external accesses.

Lemma 2.30. *If several external rays land at the same point of $J(f_a)$, then some iterate of this point belongs to K_a .*

Proof. Suppose x is the landing point of external rays of angles θ_1 and θ_2 . Then some preimage $\Gamma_n = f_a^{-n}(\Gamma_a)$, of the graph for f_a will cross this curve $C = R_a^\infty(\theta_1) \cup \overline{R_a^\infty(\theta_2)}$. Indeed, either Γ_a crosses C or Γ_a belongs to one connected component U of $\mathbf{C} \setminus C$. In the last case, when pulling back one ray of the form $p/3^n$ will be in $\mathbf{C} \setminus U$. Then, since for $m \leq n$ we have $\Gamma_m \subset \Gamma_n$, the curve C crosses Γ_n .

Hence we must have $x \in \Gamma_n$. Hence $f_a^n(x) \in \Gamma_a$. So both rays $3^n\theta_1$ and $3^n\theta_2$ land at $f_a^n(x)$ in Γ_a . The only possibility for this is when $f_a^n(x) \in K_a$ or an iterate of K_a . □

2.4. Cubic Newton maps. Any cubic Newton map can be conjugated to a rational map of the form $N_\lambda(z) = z - \frac{P_\lambda(z)}{P'_\lambda(z)}$ where $P_\lambda(z) = (z + 1/2 - \lambda)(z + 1/2 + \lambda)(z - 1)$. For $\lambda \notin \{-3/2, 0, 3/2\}$ it has three critical fixed points, the roots of P_λ and a the fourth critical

point being the point $x_0 = 0$. We will describe the dynamics under the following assumptions corresponding to parameters described in the next section.

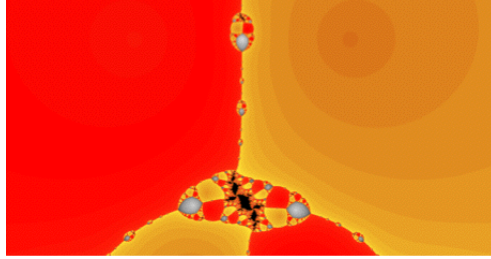


FIGURE 11. The Julia set of a renormalizable Newton map

If the critical point $x_0 = 0$ is in the immediate basin of attraction of one of the roots of P_λ , then N_λ is quasi conformally conjugated to a cubic polynomial.

We suppose that $x_0 = 0$ is not in the immediate basin of attraction of one of the roots of P_λ . Then, in each of the fixed immediate basin there is a Böttcher coordinate which is uniquely defined and this defines internal rays. The following lemmas can be found in [Ta1] and also in [Ro4].

Lemma 2.31. *The three rays of angle 0 land at ∞ .*

Lemma 2.32. *If the critical point $x_0 = 0$ is not eventually mapped onto ∞ , then only two of the three interior rays of angle $1/2$ inside the immediate fixed basins of attraction land at the same point (which is a preimage of ∞).*

Definition 2.33. Assume that the critical point $x_0 = 0$ is not on the closure of the immediate basins of the roots. We call the immediate basins B_1, B_2, B_3 such that the rays $R_1(0), R_2(0), R_3(0)$ (in B_1, B_2, B_3 respectively) meets in this cyclic order at ∞ and $R_1(1/2)$ lands at the same point as $R_2(1/2)$.

Denote by W_i the pre-image of B_i distinct from B_i and by $R'_i(t_0) = N_\lambda^{-1}(R_i(t)) \cap W_i$. Then $R_1(1/2), R_2(1/2)$ land at the same point as $R'_3(1/2)$ and $R'_1(0), R'_2(0)$ land at the same point as $R_3(1/2)$.

The following property is proved in the article [Ro4].

Theorem 2.34. *If the critical point 0 is not in the immediate basin of the roots, then the boundary of each connected component of the fixed basins of attraction is a Jordan curve.*

Therefore we can extend in each of the fixed immediate basin the Böttcher coordinate (which is uniquely defined). We get a parametrization of the boundary by landing point of internal rays.

In order to define itineraries as before we need to define puzzle pieces and therefore some graph. In order to do this we will consider the following assumptions:

Assumption 2.

- The Newton map is k -renormalizable around the free critical point $x_0 = 0$, of filled Julia set denoted by K_λ ;

- The filled Julia set K_λ intersects ∂B_1 ;
- The filled Julia set K_λ is locally connected.

Note that since the Newton map is renormalizable, the critical point x_0 belongs to K_λ so it cannot be on the closure of the immediate basin of attraction of the roots. The following lemmas are proved in [Ro4].

Lemma 2.35. *The intersection $\partial B_1 \cap K_\lambda$ reduces to exactly one point called β_λ . There exists a k -periodic angle t_0 such that $R_1(t_0)$ lands at β_λ .*

Lemma 2.36. *The ray $R'_1(2t_0)$ lands at $\beta'_\lambda = \partial W_1 \cap K_\lambda$.*

Definition 2.37. Under the assumption 2 we can define the following graphs.

$$\Gamma_\lambda := \bigcup_{j=1}^3 (\overline{R_j(0)} \cup \overline{R_j(1/2)}) \bigcup_{j \geq 0} f^j(\Gamma') \text{ where } \Gamma' = R_{B'_1}(0) \cup R_{B'_1}(t_0) \cup K_\lambda.$$

Using the same proof as in Lemma 2.24 we get

Lemma 2.38. *The set Γ_λ is connected. Moreover, the set $\mathbf{C} \setminus \Gamma_\lambda$ is a union of three open connected and simply connected components.*

Definition 2.39. Denote by $\Delta_0^{N_\lambda}$, $\Delta_1^{N_\lambda}$, $\Delta_2^{N_\lambda}$ the connected component of $\hat{\mathbf{C}} \setminus \Gamma_\lambda$ such that the boundary of $\Delta_0^{N_\lambda}$ and $\Delta_1^{N_\lambda}$ intersect K_λ , $\Delta_0^{N_\lambda}$ containing B'_2 and $\Delta_2^{N_\lambda}$ being disjoint from B_3 .

Definition 2.40. For any sequence $(\epsilon_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \in \{0, 1, 2\}^{\mathbf{N}}$ we define $\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}$ by induction over the length of the sequence $\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n$ by the relation $\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda} = N_\lambda^{-n}(\Delta_{\epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}) \cap \Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n-1}}^N$.

Definition 2.41. Let

$$U_n = \hat{\mathbf{C}} \setminus N^{-n}(\cup_{i=1,2,3} \phi_i^{-1}(\{z \in \mathbf{C} \mid |z| < r\}))$$

with $r < 1$ and ϕ_i is the Böttcher coordinate in B_i . Define the puzzle piece of finite itinerary $\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n$ as

$$P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda} = U_n \cap \Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}.$$

Lemma 2.42. *Any nest of puzzle pieces shrinks to a point.*

Proof. The proof is similar to the proof of Lemma 2.29. Now, in this proof we will call the puzzle for the Newton map the *original puzzle*, to distinguish it from a puzzle, which we will refer to as type *I* or *II*, developed in Section 5 in [Ro4]. We want to consider a refinement of the original puzzle with the puzzle of type *I* or *II* and use results in [Ro4] to prove that indeed the original puzzle also shrinks to points or iterated preimages of the small Julia set.

Let $G(\theta) = \cup_{j \geq 0} N^j(R_1(\theta) \cup R_2(-\theta))$ be some graph for some periodic angle θ with high period. The type *I* graph is just the union

$$I(\theta) = \partial V_0 \cup (G(\theta) \cup R_1(0) \cup R_2(0) \cup R_3(0)) \cap V_0.$$

The type *II* graph writes $II(\zeta, \eta)$ with ζ, η periodic angles (of high period). It combines a graph of the type $G(\eta)$ together with the so-called articulated rays. The articulated rays are curves formed by an infinite sequence of closure of interior rays in the iterated pre-image of B_1 and B_2 (similar also to the axes of bubble rays in [AsYa]). Let $\gamma(\zeta)$ be such an articulated ray (see Section 4 in [Ro4]), using some periodic angle ζ . Then any

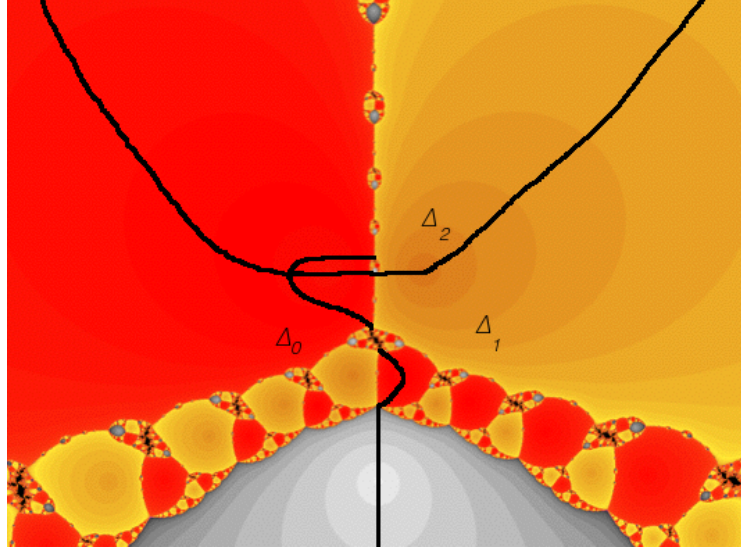


FIGURE 12. Schematic picture of the graph Γ_λ and the sets $\Delta_j^{N_\lambda}$

point of this curve will eventually be mapped in the graph $G(\zeta)$. The graph of type *II* is the union $G(\zeta) \cup \bigcup_{j \geq 0} N_\lambda^j(\gamma(\zeta)) \cup G(\eta)$. It is forward invariant for η and ζ periodic with high period. The puzzle pieces of level n of type *I* or *II* defined by these graphs are the connected components of the complement of $N^{-n}(I(\theta))$ and $N^{-n}(II(\theta, \zeta))$ respectively (see also Definition 5.1 in [Ro4]).

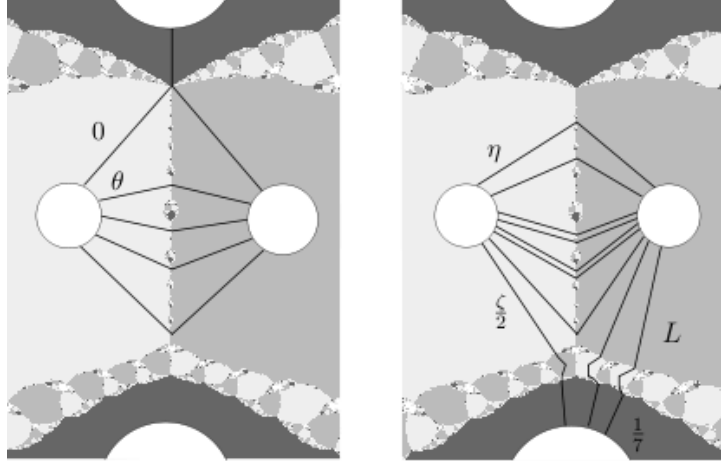


FIGURE 13. Graphs of type *I* and *II* for the Newton method

In [Ro4] (Proposition 8.13) it is proven that any nest of such puzzle pieces of type *I* or type *II* either shrinks to a point or to an iterated pre-image of the filled Julia set K_λ . We now use this puzzle to show that any nest of puzzle pieces $P_{\epsilon_0, \dots, \epsilon_n}$ also shrinks to point or iterated preimages of the small Julia set. First consider the refined puzzle consisting of all components in the complement of the union of the graphs Γ_λ and the graph of types *I* and

II. Clearly, any nest of puzzle pieces in this refined puzzle must shrink to points or subsets of iterated preimages of the small Julia set according the results in [Ro4] about the puzzle of type *I* or *II*. Note that each refined puzzle piece is contained in a puzzle piece $P_{\epsilon_0, \dots, \epsilon_n}$. Since original pieces $P_{\epsilon_0, \dots, \epsilon_n}$ are simply connected and do not contain critical points the map N_λ^n on all original puzzle pieces $P_{\epsilon_0, \dots, \epsilon_n}$ is univalent for all depths n . It is clear that the number of refined puzzle pieces of depth 0 inside some puzzle piece P_{ϵ_0} is bounded by some constant $K < \infty$. Since N_λ^n is injective on all puzzle pieces $P_{\epsilon_0, \dots, \epsilon_n}$, the number of refined puzzle pieces of depth n inside any $P_{\epsilon_0, \dots, \epsilon_n}$ at depth n is at most K for all depths n . It follows that the nest $P_{\epsilon_0, \dots, \epsilon_n}$ also shrinks to points or a (subset of) iterated preimages of the small Julia set.

Assume that we are in the second case and that our nests of type *I* and *II* contains K_λ . Then $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \subset K_\lambda$. We consider the straightening map σ defined in a neighborhood of K_λ to a neighborhood of $K(P_c)$ conjugating N_λ to P_c for some c . Then the image $\sigma(\overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}})$ will be included in a puzzle piece of level n of the nest defined as follows. Let ϕ_{P_c} be the Böttcher coordinate at infinity of the quadratic polynomial P_c . It is then clear that

$$\phi_{P_c}(\sigma(\overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}})) \subset G_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}$$

where

$$G_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n} = \{z \in \mathbf{C} \mid \arg(z) \in [t_n, t'_n], 1 \leq |z| \leq R^{1/2^n}\}$$

for some dyadic t_n, t'_n with $|t_n - t'_n| \leq 1/2^n$ and for some $R > 1$. Since we assume that the Julia set of P_c is locally connected, we can conclude that these nests of puzzle pieces for P_c shrinks to a point and therefore since σ is an homeomorphism, the corresponding nest of (original) puzzle pieces shrinks to a point. \square

Lemma 2.43. *Let $\{\epsilon_i\}_{i=0}^\infty, \{\epsilon'_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ be two sequences in the same class in Σ , in other words $[\{\epsilon_i\}_{i=0}^\infty] = [\{\epsilon'_i\}_{i=0}^\infty]$. Then we have the property that*

$$\bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\epsilon'_0 \dots \epsilon'_n}^{N_\lambda}}.$$

Proof. First we prove it for $\bar{0} \sim \bar{2}$ (equivalence relation in $\tilde{\Sigma}$). Observe that ∞ is a repelling fixed point and the preimage by N_λ of $\Delta_0^{N_\lambda}$ contained in $\Delta_0^{N_\lambda}$ meets ∞ . Since puzzle pieces shrink to points we must have that

$$\{\infty\} = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{n \text{ digits}}}^{N_\lambda}}.$$

By an analogous argument, also

$$\{\infty\} = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\underbrace{2 \dots 2}_{n \text{ digits}}}^{N_\lambda}}.$$

To continue, first note that ∞ has two preimages other than itself. Let the preimage $p'_\infty \neq \infty$ of ∞ meet B_3 and let $p''_\infty \neq \infty$ meet B_1 and B_2 . By inspection, $\Delta_{10}^{N_\lambda}$ and $\Delta_{02}^{N_\lambda}$ meet p'_∞ and $\Delta_{20}^{N_\lambda}$ and $\Delta_{12}^{N_\lambda}$ meet p''_∞ . The preimage of the set $\Delta_{\underbrace{10 \dots 0}_{n+1 \text{ digits}}}^{N_\lambda}$ and $\Delta_{\underbrace{02 \dots 2}_{n+1 \text{ digits}}}^{N_\lambda}$ meeting p'_∞ again meet p'_∞ so these nested sets shrink to the same point p'_∞ and likewise the other

two nested sequences $\Delta_{\underbrace{20\dots 0}_{n+1 \text{ digits}}}^{N_\lambda}$ and $\Delta_{\underbrace{12\dots 2}_{n+1 \text{ digits}}}^{N_\lambda}$ also shrink to the same point p''_∞ . In other words,

$$p'_\infty = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\underbrace{10\dots 0}_{n+1 \text{ digits}}}^{N_\lambda}} = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\underbrace{02\dots 2}_{n+1 \text{ digits}}}^{N_\lambda}},$$

and

$$p''_\infty = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\underbrace{20\dots 0}_{n+1 \text{ digits}}}^{N_\lambda}} = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\underbrace{12\dots 2}_{n+1 \text{ digits}}}^{N_\lambda}}.$$

Any n th preimage z of p'_∞ or p''_∞ lies inside some $\Delta_j^{N_\lambda}$. Hence any such point z meets $\Delta_{\epsilon_0\dots\epsilon_{n-1}q}^{N_\lambda}$ where q belongs to $\{1\bar{0}, 0\bar{2}\}$ (if z is a preimage of p'_∞) or $\{2\bar{0}, 1\bar{2}\}$ (if z is a preimage of p''_∞). \square

We can now define itineraries for points of the Julia set $J(N_\lambda) = J_\lambda$ with respect to this partition, as for the cubic polynomials. Note that the points lying on the graph are not accessible by external rays.

Definition 2.44. For any point z in J_λ we associate $\epsilon_N(z)$ which is a collection of itineraries in Σ defined as follows

$$[\{\epsilon_i\}_{i=0}^\infty] \in \epsilon_N(z) \iff z = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0\dots\epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}}.$$

Lemma 2.45.

- (1) To the point ∞ we get the itineraries $\epsilon_N(z) = \{[\bar{0}] = [\bar{2}], [\bar{1}]\}$.
- (2) The pre-images of ∞ other than ∞ itself, p'_∞ and p''_∞ , have 3 itineraries each by pull back; the one on the boundary of B_3 has itineraries $\epsilon_N(p'_\infty) = \{[0\bar{1}], [0\bar{2}] = [1\bar{0}]\}$, and $\epsilon_N(p''_\infty) = \{[2\bar{0}] = [1\bar{2}], [2\bar{1}]\}$.
- (3) For any point $z \in \cup N_\lambda^{-n}(K_\lambda)$, there are at most two itineraries in $\epsilon_N(z)$. Let $\underline{\epsilon} = [(\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n \dots)] \in \epsilon_N(z)$. Then the sets $\Delta_{\epsilon_0\dots\epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}$ are nested and $z \in \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0\dots\epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}}$.

Proof. The first part goes exactly as in the proof of the previous lemma:

$$\{\infty\} = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\underbrace{1\dots 1}_n}^{N_\lambda}}.$$

For the second part, note that the sequences $1\bar{0}$ and $0\bar{2}$ define the same itinerary in Σ so that $[1\bar{0}] = [0\bar{2}]$. Now, from the previous lemma, it follows that $[1\bar{0}]$ lies in the itinerary class $\epsilon_N(p'_\infty)$ and similarly $[2\bar{0}] = [\bar{2}]$ lies in the itinerary class $\epsilon_N(p''_\infty)$. The proof of the fact that also $[0\bar{1}]$ belongs to $\epsilon_N(p'_\infty)$ and that $[2\bar{1}]$ belongs to $\epsilon_N(p''_\infty)$ is precisely the same argument as in the previous lemma, and therefore we leave it to the reader.

If a point $z \in K_\lambda$ then it is adjacent to at least one of $\Delta_1^{N_\lambda}$ or $\Delta_0^{N_\lambda}$, or both. It is clear that it cannot be adjacent to $\Delta_2^{N_\lambda}$. Hence there are at most two itineraries in $\epsilon_N(z)$. If z belongs to another preimage of K_λ then z belongs to only one $\Delta_j^{N_\lambda}$. \square

3. PARAMETER PLANES

3.1. Newton parameter plane. We describe the parameter space of cubic Newton maps. A detailed study of this space is given in [Ro2, Ro0]. Since any cubic Newton map can be conjugated to a rational map of the form $N_\lambda(z) = z - \frac{P_\lambda(z)}{P'_\lambda(z)}$ where $P_\lambda(z) = (z + 1/2 - \lambda)(z + 1/2 + \lambda)(z - 1)$ and $\lambda \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{-3/2, 0, 3/2\}$, our parameter space is $\mathbf{C} \setminus \{-3/2, 0, 3/2\}$.

Symmetries. The map N_λ is conformally conjugated to $N_{\lambda'}$ if and only if $\lambda' = s(\lambda)$ where s is any element of the group of Möbius transformations permuting the three points $\{-3/2, 0, 3/2\}$. The fundamental domain for this group is

$$\Omega = \{\lambda \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{-3/2, 0, 3/2\} \mid |\lambda - 1/2| < 1, |\lambda + 1/2| < 1, \Im m(\lambda) > 0\}.$$

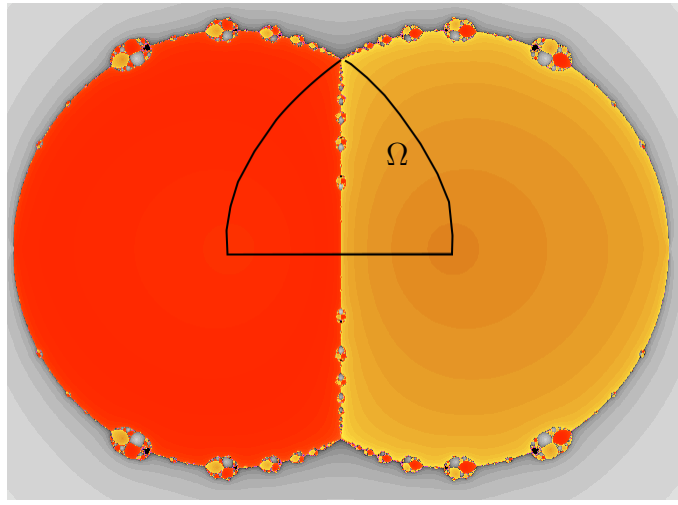


FIGURE 14. Fundamental domain Ω

Another symmetry is given by $\lambda \mapsto \bar{\lambda}$. Indeed, N_λ to $N_{\bar{\lambda}}$ are conjugated by $z \mapsto \bar{z}$. Therefore we restrict our domain of study to

$$\Omega_- = \Omega \cap \{z \mid \Re e(z) \leq 0\}.$$

Hyperbolic components. The roots of P_λ

$$\text{Roots}(\lambda) = \{-1/2 + \lambda, -1/2 - \lambda, 1\}$$

are super attracting fixed points of N_λ . The hyperbolic set

$$\mathcal{H} = \{\lambda \in \mathbf{C} \mid N_\lambda^n(0) \rightarrow \text{Roots}(\lambda)\}$$

contains three principal hyperbolic components \mathcal{H}_- , \mathcal{H}_+ and \mathcal{H}_∞ around respectively $-1/2$, $1/2$ and ∞ . The hyperbolic components \mathcal{H}_- and \mathcal{H}_+ correspond through the map $\lambda \mapsto -\bar{\lambda}$ and $\mathcal{H}_- \subset \{\Re e(\lambda) \leq 0\}$ as well as $\mathcal{H}_+ \subset \{\Re e(\lambda) \geq 0\}$.

Dynamics in Ω_- . In Ω_- , we call B_1 the immediate basin of attraction of $p_1 = -1/2 - \lambda$, B_2 the one of $p_2 = -1/2 + \lambda$ and B_3 the one of 1. The boundaries ∂B_1 and ∂B_2 intersect

at the landing point of the rays $R_1(0), R_2(0)$ and also at the landing point of the rays $R_1(1/2), R_2(1/2)$. The boundary ∂B_3 intersects ∂B_1 or ∂B_2 only at ∞ where its ray $R_3(0)$ of angle 0 lands. As a consequence of Lemmas 2.31 and 2.32 we get:

Lemma 3.1. *For $\lambda \in \Omega_-$, the set $\overline{R_1(0) \cup R_2(0) \cup R_1(1/2) \cup R_2(1/2)}$ is a Jordan curve and $t_0 \in (0, 1/2)$.*

The fact that $t_0 \in (0, 1/2)$ comes from the position of the critical point in the connected component of the complement of the Jordan curve containing B_3 .

Parametrizations.

Lemma 3.2. *There exists a map $\Phi_- : \mathcal{H}_- \cap \Omega_- \rightarrow \mathbf{D} \setminus [0, 1]$ which is a conformal bijection given by the position of the critical value in Böttcher coordinate.*

Sketch of proof. We give only the idea of the proof. For more details see [Ro2, Ro0]. In $\mathcal{H}_- \cap \Omega_-$, the immediate basin of $p_1 = -1/2 - \lambda$ denoted by B_1 , admits a unique Böttcher coordinate defined near P_1 and denoted by ϕ_-^λ . This map is defined on some disk containing the critical point 0 in its boundary whenever $0 \in B_1$ and on B_1 if $0 \notin B_1$. Therefore the map $\Phi_-(\lambda) = \phi_-^\lambda(N_\lambda(0))$ is well defined for $\lambda \in \mathcal{H}_-$. This map defines a conformal bijection between $\mathcal{H}_- \cap \Omega_-$ and $\mathbf{D} \setminus [0, 1]$. \square

Note that it extends to a map from $\mathcal{H}_- \cap \overline{\Omega_-}$ to \mathbf{D} , mapping the real line to $[0, 1]$ and the arc of circle also to $[0, 1]$. Moreover this map extends to the closure of \mathcal{H}_- in $\overline{\Omega_-}$ because of the following result (see [Ro2] and [Ro0], Section 10.4) and Carathéodory's Theorem.

Proposition 3.3. *The boundary of \mathcal{H}_- is a Jordan curve.*

By Carathéodory's Theorem we can extend Φ_-^{-1} to the boundary. This defines a map $\Phi_-^{-1} : \partial\mathcal{H}_- \cap \overline{\Omega_-} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$.

Definition 3.4. Let the map $\lambda : [0, 1] \rightarrow \partial\mathcal{H}_- \cap \overline{\Omega_-}$ given by $\lambda(t) = \Phi_-^{-1}(e^{2i\pi t})$ be a parametrization of $\partial\mathcal{H}_- \cap \overline{\Omega_-}$.

The following proposition is a consequence of [Ro0], (see Section 10.4, Lemma 7.5.1 and Corollary 7.6.10).

Proposition 3.5. *Let $\lambda_0 = \lambda(t)$ for some $t \in [0, 1]$. We have the following dichotomy:*

- *If $t/2$ is not periodic by multiplication by 2 (modulo 1), then the critical point 0 is the landing point of the ray $R_1(t/2)$; the map is not renormalizable around 0;*
- *If $t/2$ is k -periodic by multiplication by 2, then the map is renormalizable around 0 and λ_0 is the cusp of a copy of the Mandelbrot set noted \mathbf{M}_t^N .*

Moreover, for any parameter λ in \mathbf{M}_t^N the map N_λ is k -renormalizable around 0 with filled Julia set K^λ . The landing point of $R_1(t/2)$ is the intersection $\overline{B_1} \cap K^\lambda$.

Definition 3.6. Let $T \subset [0, 1]$ be the set of t such that $t/2$ is k -periodic by multiplication by 2 for some $k \geq 2$.

Recall that in the introduction we define

$$RN = \bigcup_{t \in T} \mathbf{M}_t^N.$$

Any parameter λ in RN such that $J(N_\lambda)$ (or equivalently K^λ) is locally connected satisfies Assumption 2.

3.2. Cubic polynomial parameter plane. Any cubic polynomial having a critical fixed point is conjugate by an affine map to one in the family $f_a(z) = z^2(z + 3a/2)$. Moreover, f_a and $f_{a'}$ are affine conjugated if and only if $a' = -a$. Note that the map $z \mapsto \bar{z}$ also conjugates f_a to $f_{\bar{a}}$. Therefore, we can restrict ourself to study the maps in one of the four quadrants of \mathbf{C} . Let

$$Q = \{a \in \mathbf{C} \mid \Re(a) > 0, \Im(a) < 0\}$$

be the lower right quadrant. We will restrict to Q in what follows because of the following lemma.

Lemma 3.7. *In the quadrant Q , the rays $R_a^0(1/2)$ and $R_a^\infty(2/3)$ land at the same point. Moreover, $t_0 \in (0, 1/2)$.*

Proof. From the study of the real map in Lemma 2.14 we know that the critical point is on the ray of angle $1/2$ of A_1 when $a \in \mathcal{H}_0 \cap \mathbf{R}^+$, in particular this ray crashes on the critical point. When $a \notin \mathcal{H}_0$, but $\Re(a) > 0$, the rays $R_a^0(0)$ and $R_a^\infty(0)$ land at the same point. Therefore, the ray $R_a^0(1/2)$ has to land at the same point as one pre-image $R_a^\infty(\theta)$ of the ray $R_a^0(0)$ with $\theta \in \{1/3, 2/3\}$. The curve $\overline{R_a^0(0) \cup R_a^0(1/2) \cup R_a^\infty(0) \cup R_a^\infty(\theta)}$ separates the plane in two connected components. The one containing the critical point also contains the other ray pre-image of $R_a^\infty(0)$ (because the width in the external Böttcher coordinate is greater than $1/3$ so the map cannot be injective). Now we fixed the quadrant $Q = \{a \in \mathbf{C} \mid \Re(a) > 0, \Im(a) < 0\}$. Since all the coordinates considered preserve the orientation, we deduce (by stability) that the critical point belongs to the same component as the rays $R_a^0(t)$ for $t \in (0, 1/2)$. Thus the rays $R_a^0(1/2)$ and $R_a^\infty(2/3)$ land at the same point and the critical point belongs to the connected component of $\overline{R_a^0(0) \cup R_a^0(1/2) \cup R_a^\infty(0) \cup R_a^\infty(2/3)}$ containing $R_a^\infty(1/3)$. \square

Note that the two rays $R_a^0(0)$ and $R_a^\infty(0)$ always land at the same point.

From [Ro3] we get a parametrization of the hyperbolic component \mathcal{H}_0 which is the connected component containing 0 of $\mathcal{H} = \{a \mid f_a^n(-a) \rightarrow 0\}$.

Lemma 3.8. *There exists a map $\Phi_0 : \mathcal{H}_0 \cap Q \rightarrow \mathbf{D} \setminus [0, 1]$ which is a conformal bijection given by the position of the critical value in Böttcher coordinate.*

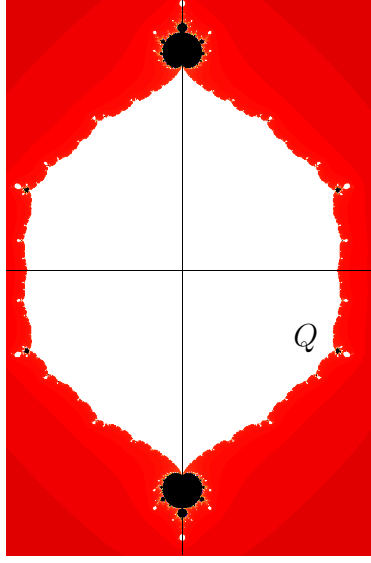
Sketch of proof. We give the idea of the proof as follows. For details see [Ro3]. The immediate basin of 0, denoted by A_1 , admits a unique Böttcher coordinate defined near 0 and denoted by ϕ_a . This map is defined on some disk containing the critical point $-a$ in its boundary whenever $-a \in A_1$ and on A_1 if $-a \notin A_1$. Therefore the map $\Phi(a) = \phi_a(f_a(-a))$ is well defined for $a \in \mathcal{H}_0$. This map defines a conformal bijection between $\mathcal{H}_0 \cap Q$ and $\mathbf{D} \setminus [0, 1]$. \square

As a consequence of [Ro3], we get the following three propositions (see Theorems 2, 3 and 5).

Proposition 3.9. *The boundary of \mathcal{H}_0 is a Jordan curve.*

By Carathéodory's Theorem we can extend Φ_0^{-1} to the boundary. This defines a map $\phi_0^{-1} : \partial\mathcal{H}_0 \cap Q \rightarrow \mathbb{S} \setminus \{1\}$.

Definition 3.10. Let the map $a : [0, 1] \rightarrow \partial\mathcal{H}_0 \cap Q$ given by $a(t) = \Phi_0^{-1}(e^{2i\pi t})$ be a parametrization of $\partial\mathcal{H}_0 \cap Q$.

FIGURE 15. Parameter space for f_a and the quadrant Q

Proposition 3.11. *Let \mathcal{L} be a non empty connected component of $\mathcal{C} \setminus \overline{\mathcal{H}_0}$. Then $\overline{\mathcal{L}} \cap \overline{\mathcal{H}_0}$ is only one point.*

Definition 3.12. For $t \in [0, 1]$, if $a(t)$ belongs to the closure of a connected component of $\overline{\mathcal{L}} \cap \overline{\mathcal{H}_0}$, we call this closed connected component \mathcal{L}_t , otherwise we define \mathcal{L}_t to be $a(t)$. In other words,

$$\mathcal{C} = \overline{\mathcal{H}_0} \cup \bigsqcup_{t \in [0,1]} \mathcal{L}_t.$$

Proposition 3.13. *Let $a_0 = a(t)$ for some $t \in [0, 1]$. We have the following dichotomy:*

- *If $t/2$ is not periodic by multiplication by 2 (modulo 1), then the critical point $-a_0$ is the landing point of the ray $R_{a_0}^0(t/2)$; the map is not renormalizable around $-a_0$;*
- *If $t/2$ is k -periodic by multiplication by 2, then the map is renormalizable around $-a_0$ and a_0 is the cusp of a copy of the Mandelbrot set noted \mathbf{M}_t .*

Moreover, for any parameter a in \mathbf{M}_t the map f_a is k -renormalizable around $-a$ with filled Julia set K_a . The landing point of $R_a^0(t/2)$ is the intersection $\overline{B_a} \cap K_a$.

Definition 3.14. Let $T \subset [0, 1]$ be the set of t such that $t/2$ is k -periodic by multiplication by 2 for some $k \geq 2$.

Recall that

$$RC = \bigcup_{t \in T} \mathbf{M}_t.$$

Any parameter a in RC such that $J(f_a)$ is locally connected satisfies Assumption 1. From [DeRo], we know that the Julia set $J(f_a)$ is locally connected if and only if the small Julia set K_a is locally connected. Hence parameters in RC with K_a locally connected correspond to the parameters satisfying assumption 1.

3.3. Correspondence between the parameter planes. In this section we define a map \mathcal{N}_0 from $RC \cap Q$ to $RN \cap \Omega_-$ for which the dynamics are similar. This map will be used in next section to construct the semi-conjugacies.

For $a \in RC \cap Q$, the map f_a is renormalizable and a belongs to a copy \mathbf{M}_t of \mathbf{M} attached to $\partial\mathcal{H}_0 \cap Q$ for some $t \in T$ (by previous section). For such $t \in T$, the parameter $\lambda(t)$ in the Newton parameter plane is a cusp of a copy \mathbf{M}_t^N of the Mandelbrot set \mathbf{M} (by section 3.1).

Denote by $\chi_t : \mathbf{M} \rightarrow \mathbf{M}_t$, respectively $\chi_t^N : \mathbf{M} \rightarrow \mathbf{M}_t^N$, the homeomorphisms between \mathbf{M} and \mathbf{M}_t or \mathbf{M}_t^N respectively.

Definition 3.15. Let $\mathcal{N}_0 : RC \cap Q \rightarrow RN \cap \Omega_-$ be defined by $\mathcal{N}_0(a) = \chi_t^N \circ \chi_t^{-1}(a)$.

Remark 3.16. Using the symmetries the map \mathcal{N}_0 extends to RC with image in RN . Moreover, parameters in RC with K_a locally connected correspond through the map \mathcal{N}_0 to the parameters in RN with K^λ locally connected, *i.e.* those satisfying assumption 2.

Lemma 3.17. *The map $\mathcal{N}_0 : RC \rightarrow RN$ is a bijection.*

Proof. Indeed, we could have done the construction starting in $RN \cap \Omega_-$. Let $\lambda \in RN \cap \Omega_-$, by definition, λ belongs to a copy \mathbf{M}_t^N of \mathbf{M} attached by $\lambda(t)$ to $\partial\mathcal{H}_-$ with $t \in T$. Then the parameter $a(t)$ is the cusp of a Mandelbrot copy \mathbf{M}_t in the parameter plane of f_a and $a = \chi_t \circ (\chi_t^N)^{-1}(\lambda)$. It belongs to $RC \cap Q$. \square

4. CONSTRUCTION OF THE SEMI-CONJUGACIES

Let $a \in RC \cap Q$ and $\lambda = \mathcal{N}_0(a)$. The maps f_a and N_λ are renormalizable of same period $k \geq 2$ around the critical points $-a$ and 0 respectively. Denote by K_a and K^λ the small Julia sets of f_a^k and N_λ^k respectively.

By definition of λ there exists some $t \in T$ such that $\lambda = \mathcal{N}_0(a) = \chi_t^N \circ \chi_t^{-1}(a)$ so that f_a^k is conjugate on some neighborhood of K_a to $P_c(z) = z^2 + c$ where $c = \chi_t^{-1}(a)$ and the map N_λ^k is also conjugate on some neighborhood of K^λ to the same P_c because $\lambda = \mathcal{N}_0(a) = \chi_t^N(c)$. Moreover, $K_a \cap \partial A_1 = \delta_a(t/2)$ and $K^\lambda \cap \partial B_1$ is the landing point of the ray $R_1(t/2)$.

Denote, by $\sigma_a : U_a \rightarrow W$ the straightening map of f_a^k defined on a neighborhood U_a of K_a onto a neighborhood W of $K(P_c)$. Similarly let $\sigma^\lambda : U^\lambda \rightarrow W$ be the straightening map of N_λ^k defined on a neighborhood U^λ of K^λ onto W .

We suppose now that the small Julia sets K_a and K^λ are locally connected, so that Assumption 1 and Assumption 2 are satisfied.

Proposition 4.1. *Let ϵ, ϵ' be itineraries in Σ . Then, ϵ, ϵ' belong to the same itinerary class for f_a or for f_∞ if and only if they belong to the same itinerary class for N_λ , *i.e.*, $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon'_0 \dots \epsilon'_n}^{N_\lambda}}$.*

First recall that by Lemma 2.43, if two sequences $(\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n)$ and $(\epsilon'_0 \dots \epsilon'_n)$ define the same itinerary in Σ (not itinerary class for f_a nor f_∞ for the moment!) then

$$\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon'_0 \dots \epsilon'_n}^{N_\lambda}}.$$

Proposition 4.1 follows from the lemma below.

Let

$$\Lambda_a^0 = \overline{A'_1} \cup \overline{A_1} \cup \bigcup_{0 \leq n \leq k} f_a^n(K_a), \quad \Lambda_a^n = f_a^{-n}(\Lambda_a^0), \quad \Lambda_a^\infty = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} \Lambda_a^n.$$

Let

$$\Lambda_\lambda^0 = \overline{W_1} \cup \overline{B_1} \cup \bigcup_{0 \leq n \leq k} N_\lambda^n(K^\lambda), \quad \Lambda_\lambda^n = N_\lambda^{-n}(\Lambda_\lambda^0), \quad \Lambda_\lambda^\infty = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} \Lambda_\lambda^n.$$

Lemma 4.2.

- (1) *There exists a homeomorphism $\psi_a : \Lambda_a^\infty \rightarrow \Lambda_\lambda^\infty$ which is a conjugacy between f_a and N_λ satisfying the following: For any itinerary ϵ ,*

$$z \in \Lambda_a^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \right) \iff \psi_a(z) \in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \right) \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

- (2) *There exists a homeomorphism $\psi_\infty : \bigcup_{n \geq 0} f_\infty^{-n}(\overline{A_2} \cup \overline{A_3}) \rightarrow \bigcup_{n \geq 0} N_\lambda^{-n}(\overline{B_2} \cup \overline{B_3})$, which is a conjugacy between f_∞ and N_λ satisfying the following: For any itinerary ϵ ,*

$$z \in \bigcup_{n \geq 0} f_\infty^{-n}(\overline{A_2} \cup \overline{A_3}) \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty} \right) \iff \psi_\infty(z) \in \bigcup_{n \geq 0} N_\lambda^{-n}(\overline{B_2} \cup \overline{B_3}) \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \right) \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

Proof. We explain the proof for f_a since it goes similarly (and easier) for f_∞ . In a first step we define ψ_a on Λ_a^0 . Using that the boundary of A_1 (the immediate basin of attraction for the polynomial f_a) and of B_1 (for the Newton map) are Jordan curves, we have extended the Böttcher coordinates to the closure of these basins. The composition of these extended maps gives the desired homeomorphisms $\psi_a : \overline{A_1} \rightarrow \overline{B_1}$, it is a conjugacy between f_a and N_λ .

Now, we extend ψ_a to K_a using the straightening maps. Let $\psi_a(z) = (\sigma^\lambda)^{-1} \circ \sigma_a(z)$, it is defined on a neighborhood of K_a and conjugates the maps f_a and N_λ on this neighbourhood. It defines a homeomorphism between K_a and K^λ which agrees with ψ_a on ∂A_1 because $K_a \cap \partial A_1 = \delta_a(t/2)$ and $\beta_\lambda = K^\lambda \cap \partial B_1$, which is the landing point of the ray $R_1(t/2)$. From the formula $\psi_a(f_a(z)) = N_\lambda(\psi_a(z))$ we extend the conjugacy ψ_a on the forward images $\bigcup_{0 \leq n \leq k} f_a^n(\overline{A_1} \cup K_a)$. To extend ψ_a to A_1' there is no ambiguity since A_1' is the only preimage of A_1 distinct from A_1 and the same holds for N_λ , i.e. W_1 is the only preimage of B_1 . The map ψ_a is clearly an homeomorphism from Λ_a^0 to Λ_λ^0 and it defines a conjugacy between f_a and N_λ .

An important remark is that, by construction, a point $z \in \Lambda_a^0$ belonging to $\overline{\Delta_j^a}$ has its image $\psi_a(z)$ in $\overline{\Delta_j^\lambda}$, and vice versa.

The second step now is to extend ψ_a by induction on Λ_a^∞ . The third (and last) step will be to verify the properties of ψ_a on $\Lambda_a^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \right)$ (still by induction).

We want to extend ψ_a by pull back using the conjugacy formula $N_\lambda(\psi_a(z)) = \psi_a(f_a(z))$. Since neither N_λ nor f_a is injective, we should precise which preimage of $\psi_a(f_a(z))$ under N_λ we associate to z . This is done by induction. Note that the map f_a is injective in any of the Δ_j^a since Δ_j^a is simply connected and does not contain critical points. Thus, any point in $K(f_a) \setminus f_a(\Lambda_a^0)$ has at most one preimage in each Δ_j^a . Moreover the three preimages have to be in $\bigcup_{j=1,2,3} \Delta_j^a$ (because the graph Γ_a is forward invariant) hence there is exactly one preimage in each Δ_j^a . The same holds for N_λ and $\Delta_j^{N_\lambda}$. Now assume that ψ_a is defined on Λ_a^n as a continuous conjugacy between f_a and N_λ . Then any point $z \in \Lambda_a^{n+1} \setminus \Lambda_a^n$ belongs to some Δ_j^a , so we define $\psi_a(z)$ as the preimage by N_λ of $\psi_a(f_a(z))$ belonging to $\Delta_j^{N_\lambda}$. This is possible since $\psi_a(f_a(z)) \notin \Lambda_\lambda^0$ because $f_a(z) \notin \Lambda_a^0$ (using the bijection ψ_a on Λ_a^0).

We prove the continuity of ψ_a by induction: Let $z \in \Lambda_a^{n+1}$, and $u = f_a(z) \in \Lambda_a^n$. The map f_a is continuous from a neighbourhood of z to a neighborhood of u , the conjugacy ψ_a is

continuous on Λ_a^n on a neighborhood of u (by induction), and finally N_λ is a homeomorphism from a neighbourhood of $\psi_a(z)$ to a neighborhood of $\psi_a(u)$ (since the critical points are on the graph). So the continuity of ψ_a at z , follows by composition.

Now in the last step we verify that

$$z \in \Lambda_a^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \right) \iff \psi_a(z) \in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \right) \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

Note that the points considered are in the Julia set so we need only to check now that

$$z \in \Lambda_a^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \right) \iff \psi_a(z) \in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \right) \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

By the previous construction of ψ_a on Λ_a^∞ , we have chosen $\psi_a(z)$ such that z and $\psi_a(z)$ belong respectively to $\overline{\Delta_j^a}$ and $\overline{\Delta_j^{N_\lambda}}$ with the same j . Therefore, $z \in \Lambda_a^\infty \cap \overline{\Delta_j^a}$ if and only if $\psi_a(z) \in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty \cap \overline{\Delta_j^{N_\lambda}}$. Recall the definition of $\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}$:

$$\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a = f_a^{-n}(\Delta_{\epsilon_n}^a) \cap \Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n-1}}^a \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda} = N_\lambda^{-n}(\Delta_{\epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}) \cap \Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n-1}}^{N_\lambda}$$

Now we have,

$$\begin{aligned} z \in \Lambda_a^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \right) &\iff z \in \Lambda_a^\infty \cap \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \quad \forall n \geq 0 \\ &\iff z \in \Lambda_a^\infty \cap \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \quad \forall n \geq 0 \\ &\iff \forall n \geq 0, f_a^n(z) \in \Lambda_a^\infty \cap \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_n}^a} \text{ and } z \in \Lambda_a^\infty \cap \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n-1}}^a} \\ &\iff \forall n \geq 0, \psi_a(f_a^n(z)) \in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty \cap \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \text{ and } \psi_a(z) \in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty \cap \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n-1}}^{N_\lambda}}. \end{aligned}$$

Using the conjugacy relation $\psi_a(f_a^l(z)) = N_\lambda^l(\psi_a(z))$ the last statement is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} \forall n \geq 0, N_\lambda^n(\psi_a(z)) &\in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty \cap \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \text{ and } \psi_a(z) \in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty \cap \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n-1}}^{N_\lambda}} \\ &\iff \psi_a(z) \in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty \cap \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \quad \forall n \geq 0 \\ &\iff \psi_a(z) \in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of proposition 4.1: Proof of (\Rightarrow) Take two different itineraries ϵ and ϵ' , which are in the same itinerary class for f_a : there exists $z \in J(f_a)$ such that ϵ and ϵ' belong to $\epsilon_a(z)$. Then by Corollary 2.22 the angles $\theta = \theta(\epsilon) \neq \theta' = \theta(\epsilon')$ define rays landing at z , so the point z is multiply accessible. This is only possible if z belongs to a preimage of K_a by Lemma 2.30. So $z \in \Lambda_a^\infty$ and we already proved in Lemma 4.2 that ψ_a is a bijection satisfying

$$z \in \Lambda_a^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \right) \iff \psi_a(z) \in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \right).$$

The proof for f_∞ is similar.

Now we prove the converse (\Leftarrow) . Assume that two different itineraries ϵ and ϵ' are in the same itinerary class for the Newton map N_λ :

$$\bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\epsilon'_0 \dots \epsilon'_n}^{N_\lambda}}.$$

Let z be the point at the intersection. Since interior of different puzzle pieces are disjoint, the point z (which belongs to $\overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}}$ and $\overline{P_{\epsilon'_0 \dots \epsilon'_n}^{N_\lambda}}$) has to be at the boundary of these puzzle pieces. This means that z belongs to some preimage of the graph Γ_λ . Then z either belongs to either $\bigcup_{n \geq 0} N_\lambda^{-n}(\overline{B_2} \cup \overline{B_3})$ or to Λ_λ^∞ .

First case: assume that $z \in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty$. We already proved in Lemma 4.2 that ψ_a is a bijection satisfying

$$u \in \Lambda_a^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \right) \iff \psi_a(u) \in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \right).$$

So $\psi_a^{-1}(z) \in \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a}$ and $\psi_a^{-1}(z) \in \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon'_0 \dots \epsilon'_n}^a}$. Then Lemma 2.29 implies that $\epsilon, \epsilon' \in \epsilon_a(\psi_a^{-1}(z))$ and so ϵ and ϵ' are in the same itinerary class for f_a .

The second case is similar: Assume that $z \in \bigcup_{n \geq 0} N_\lambda^{-n}(\overline{B_2} \cup \overline{B_3})$. Again Lemma 4.2 gives that ψ_∞ is a bijection satisfying

$$w \in \bigcup_{n \geq 0} f_\infty^{-n}(\overline{A_2} \cup \overline{A_3}) \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty} \right) \iff \psi_\infty(w) \in \bigcup_{n \geq 0} N_\lambda^{-n}(\overline{B_2} \cup \overline{B_3}) \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \right).$$

The proof finishes as in the previous case using Lemma 2.13. \square

Let K_∞ be the complement of the basin of ∞ for the polynomial f_∞ .

Lemma 4.3. *The conjugacies ψ_a and ψ_∞ extend to semi-conjugacies defined on $K(f_a)$ and on K_∞ . Moreover, they are conformal in the interior of $K(f_a)$ and K_∞ respectively.*

Proof. We explain the extension for ψ_a , it is similar for ψ_∞ . We define the extension of ψ_a as follows. Let z be a point of $K(f_a)$. It is in the closure of a decreasing sequence of puzzle pieces: $z \in \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a}$. Then we can extend previous definition by taking $\psi_a(z)$ to be

$$\psi_a(z) := \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}}.$$

This makes ψ_a well defined because if there are two different itineraries ϵ and ϵ' , which are in the same itinerary class, then the nest of pieces $\overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a}$ and $\overline{P_{\epsilon'_0 \dots \epsilon'_n}^a}$ shrink to the same point z . Then by Proposition 4.1 the two intersections $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}}$ and $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon'_0 \dots \epsilon'_n}^{N_\lambda}}$ coincide. With this definition of ψ_a , we still have the property

$$z \in \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \iff \psi_a(z) \in \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}}$$

We prove now the continuity of ψ_a . Take $z_0 \in K(f_a)$ with $\psi_a(z_0) = \zeta_0$ and let $\alpha > 0$ be given. For $\epsilon = \epsilon(z_0)$, we have that the nest $\overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a}$ decreases to the point z_0 .

If z_0 lies in the interior of the puzzle pieces: $z_0 \in P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a$ then ζ_0 lies in the interior of the puzzle pieces $P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}$ since ψ_a map the graph Γ_a to the graph Γ_λ . The sequence $P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}$ shrinks to the point ζ_0 , so for some $n_0 > 0$ we have that $P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n_0}}^{N_\lambda} \subset B(\zeta_0, \alpha)$. For this n_0 there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $B(z_0, \delta) \subset P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n_0}}^a$. Therefore, if z satisfies $|z - z_0| < \delta$ then we have $|\psi_a(z) - \psi_a(z_0)| < \alpha$. This proves the continuity at points which are not on the graph.

Now assume that z_0 belongs to the boundary of the puzzle pieces defining its nest. There are finitely many such nests $P_{\epsilon_1}^a, P_{\epsilon_2}^a, \dots, P_{\epsilon_k}^a$, which all shrink to z_0 (note that this can only happen if z_0 is in a preimage of K_a). Let Q_n be the union of the closure of the puzzle pieces in the nests up to time n , i.e

$$Q_n^a = \overline{P_{\epsilon_0^1, \dots, \epsilon_n^1}^a} \cup \dots \cup \overline{P_{\epsilon_0^k, \dots, \epsilon_n^k}^a}.$$

Let Q_n^λ be the corresponding union for the Newton map. Of course, z_0 lies in the interior of Q_n^a and ζ_0 lies in the interior of Q_n^λ . Now apply the same argument as before; i.e. let $\alpha > 0$ be given. Choose n_0 so large so that $Q_{n_0}^\lambda \subset B(\zeta_0, \alpha)$ and let $\delta > 0$ satisfy $B(z_0, \delta) \subset Q_{n_0}^a$. Then $|z - z_0| < \delta$ implies $|\psi_a(z) - \psi_a(z_0)| < \alpha$. This proves that ψ_a is continuous.

Note that $K(f_a) = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} \Gamma_n^a$. By construction, ψ_a is a conjugacy on Γ_n^a for all n so on the union $\bigcup_{n \geq 0} \Gamma_n^a$. Now, by continuity, the map ψ_a is still a conjugacy on the closure so on $K(f_a)$.

The map ψ_a has been defined in A_1 using the Böttcher coordinate, so it is conformal in A_1 . Now, defined by pullback, ψ_a is also conformal in the preimages of A_1 since the maps f_a and N_λ are conformal on the preimages of A_1 and B_1 respectively. Any other connected component of the interior of $K(f_a)$ has to be a Fatou component in a preimage of K_a . But the straightening map σ_a is conformal in the interior of K_a and similarly for σ_λ . Therefore, ψ_a is conformal on the interior of K_a and by pullback on the interior of any preimage of K_a . The result follows. \square

5. RAY EQUIVALENCE

First recall that for the map f_∞ , if the ray $R_\infty^\infty(t)$ lands at a point w then $\epsilon(-t) \in \epsilon_\infty(w)$ whereas for the map f_a , if the ray $R_a^\infty(t)$ lands at a point z then $\epsilon(t) \in \epsilon_a(z)$.

The ray equivalence relation \sim_r then can be expressed with itinerary classes as follows:

For two points u, v in $J(f_a) \cup J(f_\infty)$, the relation $u \sim_r v$ means that there exist angles t_1, \dots, t_n , points $u = z_0, z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}, z_n = v$ in $J(f_a) \cup J(f_\infty)$ and α, β in $\{a, \infty\}$ such that

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} \epsilon(t_1) &\in \epsilon_{\alpha_0}(z_0), \\ \epsilon(t_1), \epsilon(t_2) &\in \epsilon_{\alpha_1}(z_1), \\ \epsilon(t_2), \epsilon(t_3) &\in \epsilon_{\alpha_2}(z_2), \\ &\dots \\ \epsilon(t_{n-1}), \epsilon(t_n) &\in \epsilon_{\alpha_{n-1}}(z_{n-1}), \\ \epsilon(t_n) &\in \epsilon_{\alpha_n}(z_n), \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha_k = \alpha$ for even k and $\alpha_k = \beta$ for odd k .

The following lemma follows from the definition of itinerary classes.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $u \in J(f_\alpha)$ and $v \in J(f_\beta)$. Then,*

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_\alpha(u) \cap \epsilon_\beta(v) \neq \emptyset &\iff \exists t \in [0, 1], \text{ such that } \epsilon(t) \in \epsilon_\alpha(u) \cap \epsilon_\beta(v) \\ &\iff \exists t \in [0, 1], \text{ such that } \partial R_\alpha^\infty(t) = \gamma_\alpha(t) = u, R_\beta^\infty(-t) = \gamma_\beta(-t) = v. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, $\epsilon_\alpha(u) \cap \epsilon_\beta(v) \neq \emptyset$ implies that $u \sim_r v$.

Note however that the converse of the last statement is not true; $u \sim_r v$ does not necessarily imply that $\epsilon_\alpha(u) \cap \epsilon_\beta(v) \neq \emptyset$.

Lemma 5.2. *Suppose that $z \in J(f_\alpha)$, $w \in J(f_\beta)$ and that $\epsilon_\alpha(z) \cap \epsilon_\beta(w) \neq \emptyset$. Then $\psi_\alpha(z) = \psi_\beta(w)$.*

Proof. By Proposition 4.1 and definition of ψ_a and ψ_∞ of Lemma 4.3, $\psi_\alpha(z) = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}$ for all $\epsilon = [\{\epsilon_0, \dots, \epsilon_n\}] \in \epsilon_\alpha(z)$ and $\psi_\beta(w) = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} P_{\epsilon'_0 \dots \epsilon'_n}^{N_\lambda}$ for all $\epsilon' \in \epsilon_\beta(w)$. Since $\epsilon_\alpha(z) \cap$

$\epsilon_\beta(w) \neq \emptyset$ there exists ϵ'' in the intersection. So we must have that

$$\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda} = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} P_{\epsilon'_0 \dots \epsilon'_n}^{N_\lambda} = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} P_{\epsilon'_0 \dots \epsilon'_n}^{N_\lambda}$$

and hence $\psi_\alpha(z) = \psi_\beta(w)$. \square

Proposition 5.3. *Suppose that $z \in J(f_\alpha)$ and $w \in J(f_\beta)$. Then $z \sim_r w$ if and only if $\psi_\alpha(z) = \psi_\beta(w)$.*

Proof. (\Leftarrow) By definition

$$\psi_\alpha(z) = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda} = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} P_{\epsilon'_0 \dots \epsilon'_n}^{N_\lambda} = \psi_\beta(w),$$

for some itineraries $\epsilon \in \epsilon_\alpha(z)$ and $\epsilon' \in \epsilon_\beta(w)$. By Proposition 4.1 we have that either $\epsilon, \epsilon' \in \epsilon_\alpha(z)$ or $\epsilon, \epsilon' \in \epsilon_\beta(w)$. In both cases we have $\epsilon_\alpha(z) \cap \epsilon_\beta(w) \neq \emptyset$. Lemma 5.1 now gives that $z \sim_r w$.

(\Rightarrow) Now the chain relation (1) holds, so for all $2 \leq k \leq n-1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon(t_{k-1}), \epsilon(t_k) &\in \epsilon_{\alpha_{k-1}}(z_{k-1}) \\ \epsilon(t_k), \epsilon(t_{k+1}) &\in \epsilon_{\alpha_k}(z_k). \end{aligned}$$

Obviously $\epsilon_{\alpha_{k-1}}(z_{k-1}) \cap \epsilon_{\alpha_k}(z_k) \neq \emptyset$ so Lemma 5.2 gives that $\psi_{\alpha_{k-1}}(z_{k-1}) = \psi_{\alpha_k}(z_k)$. Since this holds for all $2 \leq k \leq n-1$ we must have $\psi_\alpha(z) = \psi_\beta(w)$. \square

6. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

We have defined the sets RC and RN in the parameter plane section and the map \mathcal{N}_0 in Definition 3.15. We proved that it is a bijection. Now we shall prove Theorem 1.5 which we recall slightly differently but equivalently here:

Theorem. 1.5 *For any parameter $a \in RC$ the polynomials f_a and f_∞ are conformally mateable if $J(f_a)$ is locally connected. Moreover, $\mathcal{N}_0(f_a)$ is the mating of the polynomials f_a and f_∞ and $\mathcal{N}_0(f_a)$ is unique up to Möbius conjugacy.*

Proof. Let us prove that f_a and f_∞ are mateable for $a \in RC$ if $J(f_a)$ is locally connected. In Lemma 4.3 we constructed continuous maps

$$(2) \quad \psi_\infty : K(f_\infty) \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{C}}$$

$$(3) \quad \psi_a : K(f_a) \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{C}}.$$

which are semi-conjugacies with N_λ when $\lambda = \mathcal{N}_0(a)$, *i.e.*;

$$N_\lambda \circ \psi_a(z) = \psi_a \circ f_a(z) \text{ for } a \in K(f_a) \quad \text{and} \quad N_\lambda \circ \psi_\infty(z) = \psi_\infty \circ f_\infty(z) \text{ for } z \in K(f_\infty).$$

These semi-conjugacies are conformal on the interior or the filled in Julia sets.

Moreover, in Proposition 5.3 we proved that

$$\forall (z, w) \in K(f_a) \times K(f_\infty), \quad \psi_a(z) = \psi_\infty(w) \iff z \sim_r w.$$

To finish, we should prove that $\psi_a(K(f_a)) \cup \psi_\infty(K(f_\infty)) = \hat{\mathbf{C}}$. Any point $u \in J(N_\lambda)$ has an itinerary class $\epsilon_N(u)$ with respect to the Newton map N_λ (Definition 2.44):

$$[\{\epsilon_i\}_{i=0}^\infty] \in \epsilon_N(u) \iff z = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}}.$$

Then let

$$z = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \text{ and } w = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty}.$$

By Lemma 4.3, $\psi_a(z) = u$ and $\psi_\infty(w) = u$.

Now, any point $u \in \widehat{\mathbf{C}} \setminus J(N_\lambda)$ belongs to a Fatou component which is a preimage of either B_1 , B_2 , B_3 or a Fatou component in K^λ .

If u is in a preimage of $\overline{B_1} \cup K^\lambda$, then $u \in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty$. We already proved in Lemma 4.2 that ψ_a is a bijection satisfying

$$x \in \Lambda_a^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \right) \iff \psi_a(x) \in \Lambda_\lambda^\infty \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \right).$$

So we get a preimage z of u under ψ_a .

Now, if u is in a preimage of $B_2 \cup B_3$, as well Lemma 4.2 gives that ψ_∞ is a bijection satisfying

$$x \in \bigcup_{n \geq 0} f_\infty^{-n}(\overline{A_2} \cup \overline{A_3}) \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^\infty} \right) \iff \psi_\infty(x) \in \bigcup_{n \geq 0} N_\lambda^{-n}(\overline{B_2} \cup \overline{B_3}) \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \right).$$

So we get a preimage w of u under ψ_∞ . This completes the proof that $\mathcal{N}_0(f_a)$ is the mating of f_a and f_∞ .

7. THE BOUNDARY OF \mathcal{H}_0

In this section we prove Theorem 1.6. Recall that

$$NRC = \{a \in \partial \mathcal{H}_0 : a \text{ does not belong to a Mandelbrot copy}\}.$$

Then Theorem 1.6 will be a consequence of:

Proposition 7.1. *The map \mathcal{N}_0 extends to NRC . It defines a map from NRC to $\partial \Omega_-$ such that $\mathcal{N}_0(f)$ is the mating of f with f_∞ .*

The proof is very similar to the previous Main Theorem 1.5. To avoid lengthy repetitions of lemmas and propositions of previous sections we give instead references to such results where the proofs are analogous. The only major difference compared to the Main Theorem is that f_a is not anymore renormalizable around the critical point $-a$ for $a \in \partial \mathcal{H}_0$ (not in a Mandelbrot copy) and therefore the graph for f_a will look different; the small Julia set K_a reduces to a point $-a$. Moreover, $-a$ belongs to the boundary of A_1 and A'_1 meets A_1 precisely at $-a$. It also turns out that the original graphs for f_a and N_λ are not forward invariant anymore. We will slightly extend these graphs to make them forward invariant.

We define now the map \mathcal{N}_0 in $\partial \mathcal{H}_0 \cap Q$.

Definition 7.2. For $a \in \partial \mathcal{H}_0 \cap Q$, there exists some $t \in \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}$ such that $a = a(t)$. Let $\mathcal{N}_0(a)$ be the point $\lambda(t) \in \partial \mathcal{H}_-$.

Remark 7.3. When $t \in T$, that is when $t/2$ is periodic by multiplication by 2, the point a belongs to a copy of \mathcal{M} called \mathcal{M}_t and $\mathcal{N}_0(a)$ has already been defined. It is clear that the two definitions coincides.

Now we should only consider the case where $t \notin T$. The following lemma is a consequence of Propositions 3.5 and 3.13.

Lemma 7.4. *For $a \in \partial\mathcal{H}_0 \cap Q$, the critical point $-a$ is the landing point of the ray $R_0^a(t/2)$. For $\lambda = \lambda(t) = \mathcal{N}_0(a)$, the critical point $x_0 = 0$ is the landing point of the ray $R_1(t/2)$.*

Definition 7.5. Consider the following graphs:

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_a &= \overline{A_1} \cup \overline{R_a^0(t/2)} \cup \overline{R_a^0(1/2)} \cup \overline{R_a^0(0)} \cup \overline{R_a^\infty(0)} \cup \overline{R_a^\infty(1/3)} \cup \overline{R_a^\infty(2/3)} \cup \overline{R_a'(0)} \cup \overline{R_a'(t)}, \\ \Gamma_\lambda &= \overline{B_1} \cup \overline{R_1(0)} \cup \overline{R_1(t/2)} \cup \overline{R_2(1/2)} \cup \overline{R_2(0)} \cup \overline{R_3(0)} \cup \overline{R_3(1/2)} \cup \overline{R_1'(0)} \cup \overline{R_1'(t)} \cup \overline{R_1(2t)}.\end{aligned}$$

Note that these graphs are the original graphs for f_a and N_λ with the small Julia sets replaced by the free critical point, and moreover, for f_a we have added $\overline{A_1}$ and for N_λ we have added $\overline{B_1}$ so that the graphs are still forward invariant. Hence we can define puzzle pieces analogously.

We have the following by construction.

Lemma 7.6. *Each graph is connected and defines 3 connected components in its complement.*

Definition 7.7. Let $\Delta_0^a, \Delta_1^a, \Delta_2^a$ denote the component of $\mathbf{C} \setminus \Gamma_a$ containing the rays $R_a^\infty(t)$ for $t \in (0, 1/3)$, for $t \in (1/3, 2/3)$, for $t \in (2/3, 1)$ respectively. Likewise, for the Newton map, let $\Delta_0^{N_\lambda}, \Delta_1^{N_\lambda}, \Delta_2^{N_\lambda}$ denote the component of $\mathbf{C} \setminus \Gamma_\lambda$ containing the rays $R_3(t)$ for $t \in (1/2, 1)$, the rays $R_3(t)$ for $t \in (0, t/2)$, and the rays $R_2(t)$ for $t \in (0, 1/2)$ respectively.

Definition 7.8. For any sequence $(\epsilon_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \in \{0, 1, 2\}^{\mathbf{N}}$ we define $\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a$ by the relation

$$\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a = f_a^{-n}(\Delta_{\epsilon_n}^a) \cap \Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n-1}}^a.$$

Analogously, for any sequence $(\epsilon_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \in \{0, 1, 2\}^{\mathbf{N}}$ we define $\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}$ by the relation

$$\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda} = N_\lambda^{-n}(\Delta_{\epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}) \cap \Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_{n-1}}^{N_\lambda}.$$

Lemma 7.9. *For any sequence $(\epsilon_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \in \{0, 1, 2\}^{\mathbf{N}}$ the intersection $\bigcap_{n \geq 0} (\overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \cap V_n)$ reduces to a point, as well as the intersection $\bigcap_{n \geq 0} (\overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \cap W_n)$.*

Proof. The proof of the first part of the lemma follows an analogous argument to the proof of Lemma 2.29. No major changes are needed; we leave the details to the reader.

In the non-renormalizable case for the Newton map (i.e. when N_λ is not renormalizable around its free critical point 0) an additional graph of type *III* is constructed (see Definition 8.13 in [Ro4]) which is a union of a graph of type *I* and type *II*. Analogously, puzzle pieces of type *III* (defined by the graph of type *III*) also shrink to points or iterated preimages of the small Julia set. To prove that the puzzle pieces $P_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}$ refined by a puzzle of type *III* instead of type *I* or *II* also shrink to points or iterated preimages of the small Julia set, precisely the same argument is used as in the proof of Lemma 2.42. \square

We want to prove that this map $\mathcal{N}_0(a) = N_\lambda$ is the mating of f_a and f_∞ .

Lemma 7.10. *There exists an homeomorphism $\psi_a : \bigcup_{n \geq 0} f_a^{-n}(\overline{A_1}) \rightarrow \bigcup_{n \geq 0} N_\lambda^{-n}(\overline{B_1})$, which is a conjugacy between f_a and N_λ satisfying the following: For any itinerary ϵ ,*

$$z \in \bigcup_{n \geq 0} f_a^{-n}(\overline{A_1}) \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a} \right) \iff \psi_a(z) \in \bigcup_{n \geq 0} N_\lambda^{-n}(\overline{B_1}) \cap \left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} \right) \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

Proof. The proof mimics the proof of Lemma 4.2. First, the map ψ_a is defined by the extended Böttcher coordinates on $\overline{A_1}$ to $\overline{B_1}$. Then by pullback it is uniquely defined because the critical point is on the boundary of A_1 (and B_1 for the Newton map).

If we then let

$$(4) \quad \Lambda_a^0 = \overline{A'_1} \cup \overline{A_1} \text{ and } \Lambda_a^\lambda = \overline{B'_1} \cup \overline{B_1}$$

in Lemma 4.2, the proof goes through in the same way, apart from the fact that one does not need the construction of conjugacies between the small Julia sets K_a and K_λ (since they do not exist in this case). \square

Similar to Lemma 2.27 we have:

Lemma 7.11. *For any point $z \in J(f_a)$ we have*

$$[(\epsilon_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}}] \in \epsilon_a(z) \iff z \in \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^a}.$$

Definition 7.12. We say that two itineraries $\epsilon = [\{\epsilon_n\}_{n \in \mathbf{N}}]$ and $\epsilon' = [\{\epsilon'_n\}_{n \in \mathbf{N}}]$ are in the same itinerary class for N_λ if and only if

$$J(N_\lambda) \cap \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon_0 \dots \epsilon_n}^{N_\lambda}} = J(N_\lambda) \cap \bigcap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} \overline{\Delta_{\epsilon'_0 \dots \epsilon'_n}^{N_\lambda}}$$

Proposition 7.13. *Let ϵ, ϵ' be itineraries in Σ . Then, ϵ, ϵ' belong to the same itinerary class for f_a or for f_∞ if and only if they belong to the same itinerary class for N_λ .*

Proof. The proof goes as in the proof of Proposition 4.1. Replace K_a with $-a$ (also in the graph Γ_λ) and use

$$(5) \quad \Lambda_a^0 = \overline{A'_1} \cup \overline{A_1} \text{ and } \Lambda_a^\lambda = \overline{B'_1} \cup \overline{B_1}.$$

Moreover, it is straightforward to see that the proof of Lemma 2.29 (Lemma 2.29 is used in the proof of the Proposition) goes through analogously with the new definition of the graph Γ_a , when $a \in \mathcal{H}_0$. \square

Lemma 7.14. *The conjugacies ψ_a extends to semi-conjugacy defined on $K(f_a)$. Moreover, it is conformal in the interior of $K(f_a)$.*

Proof. The proof is the same as in the proof of Lemma 4.3 except that we have to consider the graphs defined in [Ro3] and in [Ro4]. \square

Using the same ideas as in the proof of Proposition 5.3 we get the following analogue of that Proposition. We omit the proof.

Proposition 7.15. *Suppose that $z \in J(f_\alpha)$ and $w \in J(f_\beta)$. Then $z \sim_r w$ if and only if $\psi_\alpha(z) = \psi_\beta(w)$.*

Again, following the proof of Theorem 1.5, we get the following which concludes the proof of Proposition 7.1, and from which Theorem 1.6 follows.

Theorem. *For any parameter $a \in \partial\mathcal{H}_0 \cap Q$ the polynomials f_a and f_∞ are conformally mateable. Moreover, $\mathcal{N}_0(f_a)$ is the mating of the polynomials f_a and f_∞ .*

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